[illegible]e Bombay Gazette

No. 11,58[illegible] [illegible] SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886.

[illegible]YAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPIN[illegible]

PENINSULAR AND ORIE[illegible]

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PO[illegible] GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, L[illegible] VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MA[illegible]

PROGRAMME OF DE[illegible] [illegible]Y

Vessels. Tons. H. P.
L MALWA .... 2959 500 G. [illegible]
—ASSAM .... 3038 500 W. [illegible]
L MIRZAPORE ...... 3887 600 R. [illegible]
M VERONA .... 3116 600 M. [illegible]
L CATHAY .... 2983 500 J. [illegible]
— GWALIOR .... 2733 500 [illegible]able [illegible] r.
L GANGES .... 4196 800 [illegible]l stra[illegible]
M SIAM .... 3011 500 [illegible]espon[illegible] h ,,
L NEPAUL .... 3536 600 [illegible]GIS [illegible] th ,,
— NIZAM .... 2726 500 [illegible] 6th ,,
L THAMES .... 4101 800 W[illegible]

The steamers marked L proce[illegible] [illegible]ndon via Malta; and those marked M [illegible] P, the others, passengers for London [illegible] at Suez. All London steamers call at Plym[illegible] Dockyard,

A steam-barge will leave th[illegible] [illegible]o convey Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the d[illegible] passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, [illegible] CHINA, JAPAN, AND A[illegible]

Vessels. Tons. H.P. [illegible] 1886.
PESHAWUR.... 3900 600 L. [illegible] [illegible]d Jan.
CLYDE.......... 4124 800 E. [illegible] [illegible] Feb.
HYDASPES ...... 2984 500 G. [illegible] [illegible]th
ANCONA .... 3128 600 H. [illegible] [illegible]th March.

Return Tickets are now issue[illegible] [illegible]uced rates to all ports, for particulars of w[illegible]

[illegible]ER [illegible] Company.
Superintendent[illegible]
Bombay, January 12, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND OR[illegible] [illegible]MPANY.

BRINDISI R[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS [illegible] [illegible]AY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, [illegible] [illegible]ontinental Railway Fare, are now issued [illegible]; and return tickets available for thr[illegible] [illegible] Tickets can also be obtained which a[illegible] [illegible] travel 1st class by the steamer an[illegible] [illegible] from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILL[illegible]

STEAMERS leave [illegible] [illegible]. MAR-SEILLES and LONDON [illegible] [illegible]ur weeks (see general advertisement), [illegible] [illegible]o the former port is accomplished in [illegible] weather (21 days during the Monsoon), [illegible] [illegible]urney from Marseilles to London occupie[illegible]

Fares to London, by the [illegible] [illegible], Marseilles, including the Railway Fare [illegible] [illegible]t :— First Class, Rs. 680. [illegible], Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway j[illegible] [illegible]ken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also iss[illegible] [illegible] of which and all other information on [illegible]

[illegible]R,
Superint[illegible] [illegible]. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 29, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GE[illegible] [illegible]ALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE [illegible] [illegible]TTINO.

THE R[illegible] [illegible]ail-steamers leave [illegible] the 1st of each month at [illegible] at ADEN, SUEZ, PO[illegible] MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MAR[illegible] starting from GENOA on the 24th of every mo[illegible] [illegible]MBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy [illegible] Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third [illegible] [illegible]pectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants [illegible] [illegible]ee. Children over three and under ten ye[illegible] [illegible]re. Families will be allowed liberal discount. [illegible] [illegible]lies Rs. 20, 10, and 5 extra, for First, Second, a[illegible] Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within thee, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Ton.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5,00	850	1st Feb. 1886
DOMENICO BALDUINO (late China)	5,00	850	1st Mar. 1886
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,00	850	1st April 1886

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued her[illegible] [illegible]

For Handbooks of [illegible] [illegible] particul rs apply to

[illegible]NI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphins[illegible] [illegible]. 3, 1885.

AUSTRO-[illegible] [illegible]ARIAN

LLOYD'S [illegible] Co.

REGULAR LI[illegible] [illegible]RS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, [illegible] [illegible]RIESTE,
VIA [illegible]

Steamers. Captain[illegible] [illegible]o sail 1886
TITANIA.............G. Mab[illegible] [illegible]nd Feb.
MEDUSA............R. Dep[illegible] [illegible]nd Mar.
ELEKTRA ....G. D[illegible] [illegible]rd April.
A Surgeon and Stewarde[illegible] [illegible] Steamer.

RATES OF P[illegible]

[illegible]ass. Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.[illegible] [illegible]00 Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are[illegible] [illegible]e for SIX MONTHS at the following [illegible]

[illegible]ass.
TRIESTE OR BRINDI[illegible] [illegible]80
Above rates inclu[illegible] [illegible]*meals.*

Steamers for BOMB[illegible] [illegible]he 1st, and BRINDISI on the 3rd[illegible]

The Company's stea[illegible] [illegible]endance at the Apollo-bunder on [illegible] [illegible]ey passengers and their luggag[illegible] [illegible]charge.

STEAM TO CO[illegible] SINGAPORE[illegible]

Steamer. To sail 1886.
ELEKTRA ....[illegible] 31st Jan.

STEAM TO C[illegible] [illegible]LOMBO.

Steamer. To sail 1886.
ORION...............[illegible] 12th Jan.

For further par[illegible] [illegible] &c., &c., apply to

[illegible]FER,
[illegible]ng Agent.
Sassoon House, [illegible]
Jan. 4, 1886.

T[illegible] [illegible]mer CITY [illegible] [illegible] tons, will [illegible] about 15th [illegible] [illegible]urgeon and Stewardess. Two[illegible] [illegible]s, &c., with every comfort for[illegible]

This vessel is w[illegible] [illegible]senger ship, and has very supe[illegible]

For further part[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Dec[illegible]

PA[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]AMER of [illegible] [illegible]OMBAY for L[illegible] [illegible]RPOOL for H[illegible] [illegible] fortnight.

Favourable term[illegible]

[illegible] & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 26th No[illegible]

CLAN [illegible] [illegible]RS.

[illegible] [illegible]lings have

BOMBA[illegible] [illegible]ECT.

Steamers. About 1886
*CLAN MURRA[illegible] 16th Jan.
,, FORBES[illegible] 26th Jan.
,, OGILVIE[illegible] 4th Feb.
* This ste[illegible] [illegible]ngers.

BOMBAY T[illegible] [illegible]SEILLES

About 1886
CLAN MACKEN[illegible] [illegible]on 8th Jan.

To be followed b[illegible] [illegible]ers at regular intervals.

Each steamer ca[illegible] [illegible]d Surgeon and Stewardess, and W[illegible] [illegible]rd at moderate prices.

The steamers ha[illegible] [illegible]ation for first-class passengers.

For information [illegible] &c., apply to

[illegible] & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th Ja[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th January, 1886, at 11 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th January, on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January, 1886. Agents.

THE first-class s. s. CASCAPADIA, Capt. W. A. FRASER, will leave for Antwerp on or about the 16th inst. She has accommodation for few first-class passengers.

Apply to Capt. Fraser on board in P. Dock M. Shed.

CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE & SONS,
Bombay, 8th January, 1886. Dubashes.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

	Capts.	Tons.	H.-P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Buck	...2700	400	on or about 4th Mar.
S.S. WISTOW HALL	Verrill.	2700	400	on or about 28th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

SHIPS-BINOCULARS,
NIGHT-GLASSES,
of extraordinary power and large fields
BY D. MCGREGOR and CO.
A fine selection on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
RAT TRAPS ....each	1 0
CAT or HARE TRAPS .... ,,	3 0
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS .... ,,	15 0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

	Cash Prices.
CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne-hook, large blade, wood saw, gimlet, leather borer, button-hook, and screw-driver, durably mounted in finest nickel silver handles	Rs. 5 0
Do. do. of larger size .... ,,	6 4
CHAMPAGNE KNIVES with hook, cork-screw, large and small blade .... ,,	4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.	COOKING STOVES.
CAMP BEDS.	DESPATCH BOXES.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.	DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.	POCKET FILTERS.
	WATER BOTTLES.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.	DRINKING CUPS.
	SPIRIT FLASKS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.	DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.
CANTEENS.	

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.	LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.	SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.	FIELD-GLASSES.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.	QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS-CUTTING.

BY THIS SYSTEM EVERY LADY CAN CUT HER OWN DRESS TO FIT HER PERFECTLY.

THE following is an unsolicited letter of acknowledgment received from a lady who, while on a hurried visit to Bombay, took only THREE lessons in Dress-cutting :—

"I practised for several days after my return, then I cut out a dress for myself which fitted to well that it required no alteration. I am so pleased with my first attempt, as it fits so well and with no trouble. I have found no difficulty whatever with the "System," with the help of the notes you made and the draftings we did together. I made no mistakes. I am quite sure I can (with the system) cut dresses to fit any one."

For particulars apply to Mrs. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent for the Scientific System, care of *Bombay Gazette.*

SUPERIOR POSTAL PAPERS.

One sheet and envelope of each kind
Weigh under ½ a tola.

	Rs.	A.
Superfine Cream Laid,		
Large octavo..........................per 5 quires	1	0
Oblong Envelopes to Match ...Per 100	1	0
Small octavo..........................per 5 quires	1	0
Square Envelopes to Match......Per 100	1	0
Cream Wove Bank,		
Large octavo..........................per 5 quires	1	8
Oblong Envelopes to Match ...Per 100	1	4
Blue Wove Bank,		
Ruled, large Quarto ....per 5 quires	2	0
Superfine Cream Linear,		
Large Quarto ....per 5 quires	2	4
Superfine Repped,		
(One sheet of paper and Envelope weighs under ½ a tola) Cerulean, Lilac, Cal: Grey and Fawn tinted Albert size ....per 5 quires	1	0
Envelopes to match.................Per 100	1	0

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF SUPERIOR STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS, POCKET BOOKS, PENS, PENCILS, LETTER SCALES, &c.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Boys, each Re. 1-12, Rs. 2-4, 2-8, and...	3 0
Do. Practice ....each	5 8
Do. do. Best Selected Dovetailed... ,,	6 8
Do. Single Cane..................................... ,,	8 0
Do. Double Cane.................................... ,,	9 0
Do. Treble Cane...................................... ,,	10 9
Do. All Cane... ,,	11 8
STUMPS for Boy's use...........................Per set	2 0
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails... ,,	3 8
Do. With Brass Ferrules..................... ,,	5 8
Do. do. and Iron Points...	6 0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c...each	11 0

	Rs. a.
BALLS, Boys, each Re. 1-4 and	1 12
Do. Duke's double Seam ....each	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam .... ,,	4 4
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ,,	3 8
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	4 0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	4 8
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated ....per Pair	6 8
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber... ,,	6 8
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock .... ,,	18 0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin .... ,,	6 0
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ....Per Pair	10 8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's...........each	6 4
Do. do. Cork-handled, gent's ,,	7 0
Do. do. double strung, gent's ,,	9 0
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung .... ,,	13 8
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung .... ,,	9 0
Do. do. do. double strung or Gibraltar strung .... ,,	11 0
Do. do. do. Diamond strung .... ,,	8 0
Do. do. Princess, Ladies' Presentation Bat ... ,,	8 0
Do. do. Prince, Gentlemen's do. ,,	10 8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern........................ ,,	9 8
Do. Ayre's Champion .... ,,	12 12

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best India-rubber, Enamelled Regulation ....Per doz.	5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size .... ,,	8 0
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. ,,	9 0
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced .... ,,	12 0
Do. Ayre's do. .... ,,	12 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong cord net, with poles, stay ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	45 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete 42 by 3½ Regulation Club......	11 0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ....each	7 0
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles ......Per Pair	9 8

FOOT BALL.

	Rs. a.
ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India Rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed.	
No. 4—26 in circumference ....each.	6 8
No. 5—28 in do. .... ,,	7 4
No. 6—30 in do. .... ,,	8 0
No. 7—32 in do. .... ,,	9 0
RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price the same as Association Balls.	

GOLF.

	Rs. a.
BALLS Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 ....per doz.	9 0
CLEEKS ....each.	4 8
IRONS .... ,,	4 8
IRON NIBLICKS .... ,,	4 8
PLAY CLUBS .... ,,	3 8
PUTTERS .... ,,	3 8
SPOONS, Long, Middle and Short .... ,,	3 8

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

TOILET REQUISITES.

JUST RECEIVED.

	boxes of	tablets.
Indurated Toilet Soap	12	tablets.
Terebene Soap	3	,,
White Rose Toilet Soap	3	,,
Honey Soap	3	,,
Rose Bud Toilet Soap	3	,,
Carbolic and Glycerine Soap	3	,,
Glycerine and Cold Cream Soap	3	,,
Almond and Glycerine Soap	3	tablets
Ye olde English Toilet Soap	6	,,
Old Brown Windsor Soap	3	,,
Real old Musk Brown Windsor Soap	3	,,
Good Luck Toilet Soap	3	,,
Glycerine Soap	3	,,
Cent Fleurs Toilet Soap	3	,,

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.
(The purest and most elegant sanatory Soap in the world.)

Army and Navy Soap in boxes of 3 tablets | Genuine Honey Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
Brown Windsor in boxes of 3 tablets.
Carbolic Acid Soap in boxes of 3 tablets. | Carbolic Toilet Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
,, and Glycerine Soap in boxes of 3 tablets. | Camphorated Carbolic Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
Baby's Soap for Nursery use in boxes of 4 tablets.
Coal Tar Soap in boxes of 3 tablets.
Transparent Shaving Cakes. | Transparent Wash Balls.
Transparent Shaving Sticks. | Transparent Soap Toilets perfumed with Otto of Roses.
Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes. | Electric Combs and Tooth Brushes.
The Victor Metallic Hair Brushes. | Rose and Satin-wood Hair Brushes.

THE QUEEN HAIR CRIMPER.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL STORES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

		CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX.—RED.			
Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	38 0	40 0
Château Mouton		38 0	40 0
Château Rauzan		34 0	36 0
Château Palmer	Dinner Wines	28 0	30 0
Château Larose		25 0	27 0
St. Julien		22 0	24 0
St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	17 0	19 0
Medoc		15 0	17 0
Medoc, Bombay bottled		13 0	15 0
BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		27 0	29 0
Barsac, very choice		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—RED.			
Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		36 0	38 0
Corton, high class wine		30 0	32 0
Volnay, strongly recommended		25 0	27 0
Beaune, soft delicate flavour		21 0	23 0
BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
Chablis La Moutonne, superior		30 0	32 0
Chablis, light, pleasant wine		20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE.			
Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		62 0	...
Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		61 0	...
Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		56 0	...
Cutler, Palmer and Co.'s "Reserve Cuvée," Extra Dry		56 0	...
Finest Extra Dry, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	36 0
Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservee" (Extra Sec.)		59 0	...
Heidsieck's dry Monopole		61 0	...
Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), light dry		36 0	..
Saumur, Finest Sparkling		28 0	...
Pints, Rs. 3 per two doz. extra.			
PORT.			
Old Crusted, some years in bottle		40 0	...
Invalids' Wine, highly recommended, *gold capsule*		28 8	...
Invalids' Rich ,, ,, ,,		28 8	...
Dessert Wine, fruity ... *black* ,,		25 0	...
A good full Wine ... *red* ,,		21 0	...
Spanish Port the best ... *green* ,,		16 8	...
SACRAMENTAL WINES.			
St. Martin's Malaga		25 0	...
Do. Tinta Francisca		36 0	...
Pints, Rs. 2 per two doz. extra.			

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TRADE AND MESS ALLOWANCES FROM ABOVE PRICES ON APPLICATION.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN HORSE.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
ON THE HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Limited, have much pleasure in intimating to the public that they have just unpacked their first consignment of Bicycles and Tricycles of the very best finish, and beg to draw their attention to the fact that they are now offering them for sale on the easy purchase system.

The main object of this system is to assist persons of small means and regular incomes to the possession of a useful article by a series of small monthly payments until the entire sum is secured, the security being a lien on the Bicycle or Tricycle while in the possession and use of the purchaser. The system offers great advantages to those who are not in immediate possession of funds, in that the small monthly instalments have not any serious tax upon their income.

THE "SPIDER" TRICYCLE.—This is a wonderfully cheap machine considering the excellent nature of its manufacture, with the new adjustable "ventilator," spring saddle, nickel-plated fittings, ball bearings combining speed, power, lightness, and simplicity throughout, is the lightest driver extant, a powerful machine and a good hill climber.

For cash with order	Rs. 500.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 44	Rs. 528.

THE "CHALLENGE" BICYCLE.—This is a safety machine of beautiful finish, ball bearings to all wheels and levers.

For Cash with order..	Rs. 280.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments of Rs. 25-12	Rs. 309.

THE "CHAMPION" BICYCLE powerfully constructed, a sound, strong, and reliable machine.

For cash with order	Rs. 260.
On easy purchase system by 12 equal monthly instalments................	Rs. 288.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER, CLOCK MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
(OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER),
BOMBAY.

HIRE
OF
PIANOFORTES
FROM R^S. 15 TO R^S. 30.
SPECIAL RATES FOR 6 AND 12 MONTHS.
TUNING AND REPAIRS
OF
PIANOFORTES.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Special Rates on application. S. ROSE and Co.

NEW CATLOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., NOW READY, POST-FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., 21, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 18th January next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of the date fixed for Contracts as specified for 1886-1887. when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	Cotton suttrunjees	Under Schedule No. 19.
Poona		
Ahmednagar		
Ahmedabad..............		
Deesa		
Mhow	Cotton sheets	Do. No. 20.
Nusseerabad		
Neemuch		
Karachi		
Hyderabad		

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures, to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

(Sd.) E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 8th Dec, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 18th January next, by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Karachi and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of the dates fixed for general Contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency (Aden excepted), for the year 1886-1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Comt. Store-keeper General, Bombay ..	Cotton Suttrunjees of good quality as per Muster.	Under Schedule No. 33.
Poona		
Ahmedabad		
Karachi	Cotton Sheets of good quality as per Muster	Do. No. 34.
Mhow		

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz, 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

(Sd.) E. OSTREHAN, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office,
Bombay, 8th December 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and verbal offers will be received on 3rd February next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a. m. and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay	Leather articles, Bamboo and Rattan articles, &c.	under Schedule No. 5
Poona		
Ahmednagar..		
Mhow		
Nussirabad ..		
Neemuch	Cattle Equipments and Dead stock	Do. No.
Karachi		
Hyderabad....		
Deesa		
Ahmedabad ..		

Tenders for the supply of Mule and Bullock Equipments under the above schedules, required for the above stations, except Bombay and for the stations subordinate to them, will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Poona, Mhow, and Karachi, as shown below. The new musters of these equipments, according to which the supplies will be received from contractors, can be seen at each of the Depot Transport Offices at the three stations. Tenders for the supplies required by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Bombay, will be received by him.

At Poona	For Poona.............. ,, Ahmednagar..	And their Subordinate Stations.
At Mhow	,, Mhow .... ,, Nussirabad .. ,, Neemuch...... ,, Ahmedabad ... ,, Deesa	Do. do, do.
At Karachi ..	,, Karachi. ,, Hyderabad.	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further parti culars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per. cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his Contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st Dec. 1885.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, AND WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA CUP.—To be run 20th February. Value Rs. 500. Open Race. ¾ mile. For all Arab and C. B. Ponies that have never won a race of any kind. 13-2 to carry 11 stone. 3lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Ponies landed after 1st September allowed 7lbs. 4 years' old allowed 4lbs. Winner claimable for Rs. 800. Half surplus to go to the second horse. Professional riders to carry a penalty of 5 lbs.

Entrances 15th January 1 G. M. Entrances 17th February 2 G. Ms. Sweepstakes of 1 G. M. for starters.

For particulars of other Races, &c. Apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY, Sky Races.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

ONE of the largest Retail Trading Firms of London has developed extensive plans by which they are prepared to undertake the complete charge and management of Exhibits from India. Their representative, who has just arrived, will be glad to meet firms desiring to avail themselves of this system, and THEREBY SAVING EXPENSE OF SENDING OUT A SPECIAL AGENT. Address WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay, till January 13th, inclusive; after to care of Post Office at following towns up to dates noted :—

January 15—Jeypore.
,, 20—Delhi.
,, 23—Lahore.
,, 25—Agra.
,, 28—Cawnpore.
,, 28—Lucknow.
January 30—Allahabad.
February 1—Benares.
,, 9—Calcutta.
,, 18—Madras.
,, 26—Colombo.

H. S. ROBERTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last at the rate of five per cent. per annum will be PAYABLE on application on and after MONDAY the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1885.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th, to MONDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th January, 1886.

WANTED a few DETECTIVES to help our Special BARVATION officer, Lieut. H. M. Abud, in capturing the out-laws headed by Makranees.

Apply personally with testimonials to—

Lieut. H. M. ABUD, Junagadh.
Our Agent MANSUKRAM SURYARAM, Esq.,
Girgaum China Bag, Bombay.
R. B. BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI, Nadiad.
Or. to
HARIDAS VIHARIDAS,
Divan, Junagadh State, (Kathiawad).
Divan Office, Junagadh, 25th December, 1885.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY INCLUDING RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 20th instant for the supply during the current year, ending 31st December 1886, deliverable at the Ajmere Depôt of the under-noted Timber :—

Babool in logs	estimated	quantity	152 c. ft.
Deodar	do.	do.	2592 ,,
Huldoo	do.	do.	3630 ,,
Mango	do.	do.	601 ,,
Sal	do.	do.	6400 ,,
Sheeshum	do.	do.	480 ,,

A deposit of Rupees Five Hundred will be required to accompany each tender which should be superscribed "Tender for Timber" and addressed to the Agent, Bombay Office. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
Company's Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 9th January, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 3rd February next at the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a.m. for contract for the supply of different descriptions of soap as per schedule from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds, or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st December 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[ELEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1886.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

The Publication for 1886 contains
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The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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DIVISION, DISTRICT, BRIGADE, AND STATION STAFF—
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Northern Division.
Mhow Division.
Bombay District.
Sind District.
Aden Brigade.
Officers and Troops of the Bombay Army serving in the Quetta Division.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Irrigation Branch.
Railway Branch.
Architectural Branch.
Executive Engineers.
Assistant Engineers.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—
Accountant General's Office.
Paper Currency Office.
Stamp and Stationery Office.
Mint Master's and Mint Engineer's Office.
Assay Master's Office.
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—
Church of England.
Established Church of Scotland.
Church of Rome.
MARINE DEPARTMENT—
Dock Master's Office.
Master Attendant's Office.
Marine Storekeeper's Office.
Master Builder's Office.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—
High Court of Bombay.
Puisne Justices.
Sheriff's Office.
Government Law-Officers.
Officers of the High Court—Original Side.
Translators and Interpreters.
Officers and Translators of the Appellate Side.
Bombay Small Cause Court.
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—
Inspector-General's Office.
Special and Sub-Registrar's Office.
FOREST DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—
Elphinstone College.
Law School.
Elphinstone High School.
School of Art and Industry.
Grant Medical College.
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Salt Department.
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Chief Officers.
House, Lighting and Police Rates.
Horse and Wheel-Tax.
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Town Duties for 1886.
Coroner's Office.
Bombay Christian Burial Board.
Police Commissioner's Office.
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MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
LEADING MERCANTILE FIRMS IN BOMBAY—
Europeans.
Natives.
Banks.
MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONS AND TRADES—
Actuary and Recoverer of Insurance Claims.
Agents.
Architects, Civil Engineers, and Surveyors.
Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors.
Auctioneers and Commission Sale Rooms.
Average-staters.
Barristers-at-Law.
Book-sellers.
Boot and Shoe-makers.
Card and Copper-plate Printers.
Chemists and Druggists.
Churches and Chapels.
Coach-builders.
Coal Brokers.
Commission Stables.
Cotton and Produce Agents.
Commission and Forwarding Agents.
Dentists.
Drapers and Silk-mercers.
Dubashes.
Electro-platers and Gilders.
Engravers on Wood.
Exchange Brokers.
Freight Brokers.
Furniture Dealers.
Hair-dressers.
Landing and Shipping Companies.
Horse Dealers.
Hotels.
House Agents.
Ice Confectioners.
Insurance Offices.
Ironmongers, Founders, &c.
Jewellers.
Livery Stable-keepers.
Marine Surveyors.
Mess Agents.
Milliners and Dress-makers.
Musical Instrument Dealers.
Opticians.
Painter and Decorators.
Photographers.
Plumbers.
Public Accountants.
Portrait Painters.
Produce Brokers.
Printers.
Regimental Agents.
Saddlers.
Sewing Machine Depots.
Ship Chandlers and Ironmongers.
Ship Brokers.
Shipping Agents.
Sign-board Painters.
Steam Navigation Companies.
Surgeons, &c.
Surveyor and Draughtsman.
Tailors and Outfitters.
Tea Depôts.
Tobacco and Cheroot Depôts.
Undertakers.
Veterinary Surgeons.
Watch-makers.
Wholesale Stationers, &c.
Wine and Provision Merchants.
PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S KING, Canada Buildings, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. The PRINCE of WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.
SIMPSON & CO.,
COACH-BUILDERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED 1840.

SIMPSON & Co. respectfully invite the attention of their Constituents and the Public of Bombay to their large collection of Carriages finished and in progress at their extensive Show-rooms in Madras. S. and Co.'s great experience gives them a perfect knowledge of the requirements of the European and Native Communities. Their Carriages, built by the most skilful workmen of the finest materials, the woodwork being entirely of the best seasoned Indian grown Timber, and under direct European Supervision, after lengthened trial in every part of India, have been proved to stand our varying climate infinitely better than European imported Carriages, while S. and Co.'s prices, taking into consideration cost of freight, charges, etc., will bear very favourable comparison with the latter. S. and Co. devote special attention to Light Carriages of every description, suitable for and within the power of a single Arab or Australian, and would mention their Miniature Broughams. S. and Co.'s improved Victoria Phaetons seated comfortably for four persons. Their registered Landaulette Broughams, the latter forming a complete open and close carriage. The change in this can be instantly effected by a Lady, even while the carriage is in motion. This also applies to their Landaus. The latest designs in miniature and full-sized Canoe and the now very fashionable Sociable Barouche. The new Empress and Viceroy Phaetons, fitted with patent lever brakes and shifting coach-seats. Mail and Stanhope Phaetons convertible to Wagonettes. Messrs. S. and Co. have made a speciality in Two-wheeled Dog-Carts in all shapes suited for horses and ponies. Buggies hung on Cee and under Springs and as Stanhope Gigs, Cee and under Spring State Carriages, as finished to the order of H. H. the Nizam, the Maharajah of Mysore, etc., and other Princes. S. and Co. would notice their Specialities in 4-in hand Mail Coach Drags, built specially light for India as supplied to the "Hyderabad Club" and to H. H. the Nizam, etc., etc. Regimental and other Drags in all the new designs for 4-in-hand driving.

Drawings and estimates sent on application. S. and Co.'s Harness Department is replete with Harness suitable for any description of Carriage, and includes every requisite for the Coach House and Stable.

201 Mount Road, Madras.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " Overland Summary,
" " Weekly Budget,
" " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is intended to erect in the neighbourhood of Lahore a College building for the education of the sons of Rulers, Chiefs, and native gentlemen of position in the Punjab.

2. Designs for this building are invited by the Committee of Management, who will pay an HONORARIUM of Rs. 2,000 (Rs. Two Thousand) for the design which they may accept.

3. All that will be required in the first instance is
(a). A ground plan.
(b). An elevation.
(c). A section drawing showing general features of construction.
(d). A general description of the building with a detailed statement of the materials to be employed in construction.
(e). A certificate that the entire cost of construction throughout will not exceed Rs. 1,60,000 approximately.

But the author of the design which may be accepted will be required, as a condition antecedent to payment of the HONORARIUM, to furnish within three months of notice of acceptance complete drawings, estimates and specifications necessary for the construction of the building; and also to make the design with above plans and documents over to the Committee as their property.

4. The accommodation required is one theatre or speech-room about 52 by 30 feet; five class-rooms about 22 by 20 feet; a library about 40 by 30 feet; play-room, laboratory, Principal's room, visitors' room, office, each of the same size as the class-rooms; together with lavatory accommodation. The plan must be so arranged as to admit of the construction of the theatre or speech-room together with the five class-rooms and lavatories as a building complete in itself for immediate use, but capable of having the other accommodation added when required; and also of being still further extended should necessity arise.

5. The papers (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), referred to in para. 3 should be submitted on or before 20th April, 1886, to the JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, LAHORE, who is the Secretary to the Committee of Management. The Committee will take the papers submitted into consideration immediately after the 20th of April.

6. No design submitted should be marked with the name of the author, but with some selected motto or device, and the author's name and address should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked with the same motto or device and forwarded along with the design.

7. The Committee are not bound to accept any of the designs submitted, and no person submitting an unaccepted design or papers will have any claim against the Committee except for the return of the design and papers furnished by him.

By order,
R. G. THOMSON,
Secy. to Committee of Management,
Punjab Chiefs' College.
Dated Lahore, 7th January, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES SCALES, HOOP IRON, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of the Postmaster-General of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books and periodicals in English, Marathee, Guzeratee, and in foreign languages, gold coins, sample patterns in varieties, cloth, paper, sleepers, and caps, embroidered scarfs, silk handkerchief, lockets, earring, caps, brooch, medicine, photos, reference books, price lists, bangy scales, and sundry articles.

Also by order of C. A. TURNER, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re John Andrew Cassels, who lately traded in partnership with C. Pool under the name of Peel, Cassels and Co. (Insolvent):—41 bundles hoop iron; also in Re Shaik Jamaloodin, Shaik Rahimtoola and others, Insolvents:—1 beam scale with weights.

Also round and card tables, clocks, lamps, cut decanters, glasses, ice plates, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th January, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in January and February next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, up to 11-30 a. m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates fixed against each for Contracts as specified for 1886-1887, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Mhow Nusseerabad	Potatoes and Vegetables	Under Schedule No. 43.	Tenders to be received on 25th Jan. 1886.
Neemuch Karachi Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad	Cooltee, Dhall, Jowaree, Mucea, Mutt, Barley, Gram, &c.	Do. No. 44.	Do. 1st Feb 1886.

Tenders for potatoes under class A of Schedule No. 43 will not be received at Karachi and Hyderabad.

Comst. Storekeeper General Bombay	Gram parched and Powa. Cattle Hides & Sheep Skins (General Contract.	Under Schedule No. 44. Do. No. 47 A.	Tenders to be received on 1st Feb. 1886. Do. 11th Feb. 1886.
Bombay Ahmednagar Mhow Nusseerabad Neemuch Hyderabad Deesa Ahmedabad	Bread Flour Wheaten &c.	Do. No. 45.	Do. 8th Feb. 1886.
Poona Nusseerabad Karachi	Wheat.	Do. No. 46.	Do. 8th Feb. 1886.
Bombay Ahmednagar Mhow Nusserabad Neemuch Karachi Deesa Overseer Government Cattle Farm. Poona and for Purandhar	Cattle & Sheep Offals, Hides, Skins, &c.	Do. No. 47.	Do. 11th Feb. 1886.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished either in cash, Government Loan Papers, Bombay Municipal Bonds or Bombay Port Trust Debentures to the extent of 10 per cent. calculated on the value of the probable quantity of supplies to be delivered.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. S. WALCOTT, for Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 15th Dec., 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,

FRIDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1886.

THOUGHT-READING AND MUSICAL MELANGE
BY
MR. CHAS. WAGNER,
ASSISTED BY
MR. SAM BENSON.

For further particulars see future Notices.

MINNESINGERS.

AN EXTRA CONCERT, to which Ladies will be admitted, will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January, the 20th. Commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests. Price two rupees each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON.
5 Church Lane.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE well-known and fast sailing s.s. COLOMBO, Captain HUSSON, will sail direct for Marseilles on the 20th February next.

She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Passage, &c., apply to
RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th January 1886.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. JOSEPH ARBIB are hereby informed of the arrival of the steamer and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective cargo from the Prince's Dock. Any claim for shortage, breakage, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise under no circumstance it will be admitted.

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

ENGINE FOR SALE, 24 H. P. Condensing Engine; may be seen working at the Mint on Thursday, the 14th instant, between the hours of 10 and 4 will be sold by auction.

J. H. WHITE, Col. R. E.,
Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 8th January 1886.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION will be held at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, at 5½ o'clock p. m., to receive the Report of the Indian Delegates of their work in England.

The Public are invited to attend.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
KESHINATH T. TELANG.
DINSHAW E. WACHA.
Bombay, 11th January 1886.

THE GREATEST BOON EVER INVENTED FOR MOTHERS AND WET NURSES.
GELDART'S
GALACTAGOGUE,
OR MILK PRODUCER.

Geldart's Galactagogue not only produces a plentiful and naturally healthy flow of Milk, but by enriching the blood, converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich, healthy, nourishing diet. It is highly recommended in all cases of debility, pain in the side, &c., and is a capital remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, and Headache.

Per bottle, Rs. 2 and 3-8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JAMES'
"MALMERFINE"
CURES SEA SICKNESS,
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF, AND IS THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ETC.

Malmerfine is the NATURAL CURE, not only for Sea-Sickness, but for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
USE
MADON'S
VEGETABLE,
RELIABLE,
PLEASANT,
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,

TESTIMONIALS:
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

To be had at
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MAGIC
CURE FOR ASTHMA.
IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms. Gives immediate relief, without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit.

Try a bottle. Try a bottle.
Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that JAMNABAI, widow of THUCKER LILLADHUR KHEPUR, deceased, has contracted to sell All that piece or parcel of land numbered 496 of quit and ground rent in the Book of the Collector of Bombay, with the two dwelling houses now formed into one standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay under Nos. 55 and 56, situate on the Eastern side of Doongree Jao de Souza Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the City of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Jumnabai, widow, and her tenants, and which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Jaitha D unjee, on or towards the west by the said Doongree Jao de Souza Row, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of Ruttonsey Mooljee, and on or towards the south by a passage common to the said house No. 36, and the house formerly of Curramsey Runmull, but now of Doongersey Gangjee.

Any persons having any claim upon the said land and premises by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Hummum-street, Fort, within 15 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will, after the expiration of the said period, be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1886.

TYABJEE & DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 21st January, 1886, for the supplies and for the performance of certain works during the year 1886-87 as under:—

SUPPLIES.

1. Road metal.
2. Sand, stone and sea-sand.
3. Bullock carts and bullock pairs on hire.
4. Petty stores.
5. Hardware.
6. Shoes and nails for horses and bullocks.
7. Coal and coke, &c.
8. Timber of all sorts.
9. Disinfectants.
10. Stationery.

WORKS.

1. Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings and Petty Works.
2. Lighting kerosine lamps.

Printed forms of Tenders and Conditions of Contracts can be had on payment of Re. 1 for each form of Tender at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

The usual deposit should be paid separately into the Controller's Office at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per the Conditions of Contract.

The successful Tenderers will have to pay the full Stamp-duty on their Contracts and half the expenses of Advertising and Printing the Contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right of settling such of the rates of the Petty Stores, Hardware and Annual Repairs in successful tenders as may appear to be in excess of the ruling market price.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 11th January, 1886.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager.. MR. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
SUBSCRIPTION SEASON, 1886.
COMMITTEE.
The Hon Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
Captain HENRY MORLAND.
Colonel SMART, R. A.
RIENZI WALTON, Esq., C. E.
H. M. PHIPSON, Esq.
THE GAIETY COMPANY,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE LORD REAY.
GRAND SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 12th JANUARY,
In an entirely new programme.
First Burlesque of the Season.
BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS.
New Songs, Local Hits, Latest Dances, Gorgeous Costumes, New and Beautiful Scenery.
The performance will commence with the Sparkling Comedietta, entitled
A QUIET FAMILY.
To conclude with the Gorgeous Oriental Burlesque.
BROWN AND THE BRAHMINS,
OR
CAPTAIN POP & THE PRINCESS PRETTYEYES
During the Burlesque Miss EMMA MARKHAM will introduce a new Song and Dance composed by Mr. V. C. M[illegible], entitled—
'SUMMER FANCIES.'
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

ALFRED THEATRE,
OPPOSITE BORE BUNDER STATION.
TO-NIGHT, 12th JANUARY, AT 9 P. M.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MR. VOLPI [illegible] HIS WONDERFUL TRAINED ANIMALS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS & TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COME AND SEE new arrivals of Fancy Tweeds, latest fashions, Gents' Hats, Shirts and material for coating for Xmas season at the warehouse of Hajee Ebram Brothers, opposite Crawford Market.

LADIES' HATS [illegible] shaped and trimmed. MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.—Appointment filled. Candidates kindly accept intimation.

CHEAPEST NOVELTY.—Album in Fancy wooden cover with [illegible] motto, strong and handy, to contain 12 photos, annas 4 only. Photo frames, annas 2 each.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

POWDER PUFFS, annas 3 each. Powder boxes from annas [illegible]. Sponges from annas 2. Combs from annas 2. Brushes from annas 4. Cheapest House—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SLIPPERS.—Berlin wool beaded also worked with Crewel Silk; choice variety to select from. Come disappointed Customers [illegible]. Novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LADIES' WARM HALLS.—The latest Novelties, in [illegible], Rs. 25 and Rs. 28. THORPE & Co., General Outfitters, Bombay.

TO-DAY, ICES.—Vanilla, Chocolate, Rose, and Lemon; also wines, spirits at French Sweets of the best quality, at the Vienna Confectionery, Church Gate-street.

CRYSTOLIUM, MARTINE, Canvasine, Metallicon Lustre, Crewel and [illegible] painting, taught in every detail by a certificated Lady. Apply A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MR. NASARETH. French and Latin Classes and private study re-open from 5th inst. Recently out of 7 candidates, 4 triumphed. Dean Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Persian horse, Chestnut Brown, height 14 3¼, broad chest, [illegible], broken to harness and saddle. Price Rs. 400. Apply M. D. D., care of Surat Post Office.

TO LADIES upon receipt of P. O. O. for Rs. 2, we will send Post-free a parcel containing—1 pair of Colored Satin Evening Shoes, 1 pair of 16-Button Colored Silk Gloves, 1 pair Colored Lisle Thread Hose. We return the money if our goods are not approved of.—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

AYALA'S Extra quality dry CHAMPAGNE, Rs. 56 per case. Agents PHIPSON & Co.

TRICYCLES.—Very best makers only, Rs. 200 to 300 each, complete. Address KANGAROO AGENCY, Madras.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.—The most conveniently situated hotel in Bombay, both for residents and visitors.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, two second-hand double-cylindered STEAM WINCHES, apply F. A. O'BRIEN, 33, Frere-road, Mody Bay, Bombay.

MRS. COULSON, being about to REMOVE HER PLACE OF BUSINESS, is now offering her goods for sale at 25 per cent. discount cash.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

DECORATIONS FOR BALL ROOMS, drawing rooms, &c. suitable for the season. Plush and Leather Bags, Ladies' Companions, &c.—PEARSE.

BACON.—Choice Breakfast Bacon, on cut, per lb., as. 13; per piece over 10 lbs., per lb. as. 12.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street, Fort.

SELF-ACTING FOUNTAINS and Aquaria. Self-acting Punkhas, very nice, for drawing-rooms, very cheap, at STEWARD and Co., 7, Church gate-street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTELS, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound. Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Malgonet and Co., 16 Medow-street.

LADY WORK TABLES.—A neat Ornament for a Drawing-room, and useful Companion. Makes a good Xmas gift. Price, Rs. 20.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments, cutlery, and crockery. Prices cheap.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week: contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

H[illegible] No. 3[illegible], Meadows-street, Francia and Fucile, for toilet from the best markets. Every requisite elegantly fitted up. [illegible] in Europe. Saloons

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—[illegible] in Tapestry, Damask, [illegible] Furniture coverings, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., [illegible] Cretonnes, Chintz, [illegible] General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silver-smiths, Watch-makers, 9, Medows-street, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, 1 to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

THE PHŒBUS.—Photographic Apparatus (for amateurs), complete in polished wooden box. Two sizes, Rs. 55 and Rs. 45. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 4, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Wanted a Lady Milliner.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell and Co., Melbourne, Claret No. 1, qts. Rs. 18; No. 2, qts. Rs. 15; No. 3, qts., Rs. 13. per dozen. Pints, Re. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. W. WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED [illegible] Scarlet, Khakee, and [illegible] per yard respectively. [illegible] per yard. Yarn dyed [illegible] 6 annas per yard. [illegible] at J. A. LACKA'S [illegible]

GRUYERE CHEESE [illegible] CHEDDAR CHEESE [illegible] PEARSE Apollo-street.

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on 27 June, 2017

ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT BIRMINGHAM.

MR. JUSTICE DENMAN attended at the Warwick assizes for the purpose of trying the charge of rape against James Ovens, an independent gentleman of 60, formerly residing at Gravelly-hill, Birmingham.

The facts were of an extraordinary character. The prosecutrix, Miss Fanny Chapman, the daughter of a small farmer and agricultural engineer at Rayleigh, Essex, was first examined upon oath. It appeared that in May last prosecutrix wished to enter service. A Miss Webb, of Wolverhampton, a friend of hers, recommended an application to the prisoner, who was described as a gentleman of means who was in want of a companion for his wife. A correspondence ensued between prosecutrix and prisoner, the former describing herself a good housekeeper, musical, and well educated. This led to an appointment on the 26th of June at Fenchurch-street Station, where prisoner met her and her sister. She said he looked like a very respectable old gentleman whose hair was almost white. After introducing himself, he took her and her sister a ride on the steamboat from London-bridge to Westminster, where they landed and visited the Abbey. He told her that he wanted her to come more in the capacity of a daughter than that of a companion, and if she conduced herself properly she would have money left her at his death. His former housekeeper, he said, was dead; she was an excellent person to whom he and his wife were very much attached; she was, in fact, too good for this world. He was exceedingly polite, and remarked that his motto and guide were to do good to all. If prosecutrix were taken ill she would, he said, have medical attendance and proper care, and if she died, she would be buried with the same marks of respect as his late housekeeper. The prosecutrix returned to her home, and some further letters passed, in one of which she sent him a rosebud. On the 19th of July she went down to Birmingham for the purpose of entering upon her situation. She arrived at New-street Station at half-past 7 in the evening, and was met by the prisoner. She noticed that he was muffled up and appeared much changed since she saw him at Fenchurch-street Station. He asked her to stay while he took a walk, and when he returned it was between 8 and 9 o'clock. They then set out for his house at Gravelly-hill, and on the way he took her to see the Bull-ring and other places. He also gave her some refreshments, and they then entered a tram car, but immediately they were seated he rose and left. She followed him. When they were in the street, he said he left the tram because there was a friend there whom he did not wish to see. They then walked to his residence at Gravelly-hill, which they reached shortly before 12 o'clock. The house was all in darkness, and when they entered and a light had been procured she asked where his wife was. He replied that he had no wife, she was dead. The prosecutrix then asked if there were any servants in the house, to which he answered "No." Upon that she requested to be allowed to leave and get lodgings, but he answered that she could not procure lodgings at that late hour. The witness then described the treatment to which she was subjected by the prisoner, which forms the basis of the present charge. It was also alleged that he waved a handkerchief before her face and that she fainted. The alleged outrage was followed by the detention of her clothing, in consequence of which she was unable to leave her bed. Ultimately she had her clothing restored to her, and on going downstairs the first thing she discovered was that the hall door was locked. The prisoner told her that she was not to answer the door if any one came, and that if she did so he would beat her and put her into prison. On the third or the fourth day she gained a view of the back part of the house. The back door was open, and the yard was surrounded by a high wooden fence, over which it was impossible for her to escape. For a whole week she never went out of the house. During the first week she wrote two letters home and gave them to the prisoner to post. There was a large garden at the back of the house. On one or two occasions she went there to pick fruit, but she was accompanied by the prisoner, who carried the fruit into the house. Twice, too, she went into the town with him, but it was in the evening, after the gas was lighted in the streets and the shops. The prisoner was by her side and would not allow her to speak to any one. He strictly prohibited her from speaking to the neighbours, whom he described as a "bad lot." Between the 19th of July, when she arrived at the prisoner's house, and the 17th of August, she had written several letters to her parents and given them to the prisoner to post but she failed to get any replies. On August 17th she was in the back yard, and standing upon the stone near the pump she was able to see into the next yard. She saw a neighbour and made a communication which resulted in writing materials being supplied, with which she drew up a letter to her mother and gave it to the neighbour to post. A few days after the prisoner told her to pack up her things and go home. About the same time, a letter was sent to the prisoner by the family demanding that the prosecutrix should be sent home. The prisoner himself packed up her things and accompanied her to the railway station. He paid her fare and asked her not to inform her friends of anything that had occurred. She promised she would not do so, but that promise was made under fear. When she arrived home, she was prostrate, and had to keep her bed for several days. She was under medical treatment. A few days after she reached her home a letter arrived from Gravelly-hill the prisoner's residence, signed "F. Ovens." The writer represented herself as the prisoner's niece, and demanded that things which had been taken away should be returned, otherwise there would be something inconvenient to occur.

In cross examination the prosecutrix denied that her home at Rayleigh, Essex, was a riotous and disorderly home. There had been rows occasioned by her brother. She had never hit her brother on the head with a hoe. He was typsy and struck her mother, upon which she interfered and struck him with something. There was a public-house in the village called the Plough. She had fetched beer from there for the family, but was not aware that she was still indebted to the landlord for liquor supplied to herself. She never drank spirits unless she was ill. She [illegible] mentioned her age as 23, but she could not [illegible]y what her age was, as the family Bible [illegible] lost. She however, felt certain that she [illegible] 28. She knew a young man named George Barber, but she was not aware that there had been any scandal about her in connexion with him. This was the first time she had ever heard such a suggestion. She had had a sweet-named it was not true that he left her because she was addicted to drink and flirtation with other men. There was a Mr. Pizzey, who was her father's foster brother. Some scandal had arisen in the village respecting herself and him, but it was totally unfounded. There were some lines published about them which she never read. She believed heart however, that a reference was made therein to Mr. Pizzey and her [illegible] it was not true that she had ever been [illegible]sing Mr. Pizzey in the field. She could [illegible]sign any reason why her sister wrote [illegible] letters for her, except, laziness. She [illegible] a spoilt child herself, but had alway[illegible] accustomed to have her own way at ho[illegible]re had been indecent anonymous lette[illegible]ted in Rayleigh, and she had been charged by the villagers with having been one of the authors. That however, was not true. Rayleigh was a place where they were continually getting up scandals of this kind. The rosebud enclosed in one of the envelopes was not intended to be suggestive of any affection on her part. The prisoner made her write a letter home stating that she was enjoying herself. A letter was here placed in the hands of the prosecutrix, and she was asked if it was her handwriting. She replied that the writing was like hers, but she could not say she ever wrote it. There were things in it of which she had no recollection. Counsel pressed her very close upon the point, but she could not be induced either to wholly repudiate or admit the authorship. She repeated over and over again that the writing was similar to hers, but she had no recollection of ever having composed such, a letter. The letter was read as follows :—"Dear Het,—It is a nice place; you would like to be here. They are kind to me, but the journey has knocked me up. You won't see me home for a long time to come. I am as happy as all the birds in the air. I kept in bed till 11 o'clock on Sunday morning on a down bed. Such a treat. Everything is true what they said. I am to have anew 'earring' and a 'brotch' as mine are too common; also a new gold locket and all set with stones. I have a new name; my name is 'Flossy,' so you see I soon changed my name. I am very ill indeed, but have very little to do. I am a lady. I have two nicerings for my fingers and a sealskin jacket. I enjoy myself; it is a splendid place. I am to have a public house for me and you. I have two pianos to play upon. Birmingham is such a large place—larger than London. They met me at the station, and we had a kiss on the platform. I am often called 'Pet,' or 'Ducky Flossy.' I think I shall be Mrs. Ovens. It strikes me funny he makes such a fuss of me. He is particular and jealous. He won't let me marry any one; it is silly of him. Mr. Owens must not see our poor home; that you would see if you were here I shall not come to stay in Rayleigh any more. God has found a friend for poor Floss at last."

The learned council for the defence referred to the deposition of the prosecutrix when before the magistrates, in which she admitted having written the letter. The prosecutrix, during the examination, broke down several times and wept a good deal. While being cross-examined as to any screams of hers when prisoner was committing the alleged outrage, prosecutrix said that the neighbours had heard screams of "murder" from other girls who had previously lived with the prisoner.

The learned Judge severely reprimanded her for this remark, on the ground that it was made to prejudice the prisoner's case, and it would not help her in the least. If the prisoner was guilty of this charge, he was guilty of a terrible offence, and if the witness was telling untruths, she was committing an offence almost as bad. The prisoner was entitled to a fair trial and witness must not speak of anything which she did not know. A letter was produced, which prosecutrix admitted was in her handwriting, in which she said to Mrs. Devenish, an old acquaintance at Rayleigh :—"It is a splendid place, as large as London. You must excuse pencil as I have upset my ink. It is a treat and I have got no more, not a drop. I don't like to ask them for theirs for they are such queer old sticks: want all their own way. I don't get out much as she is not well. I think they are going abroad, if so I shall not journey with them. They think I am going—not for Fan. Excuse scribble, I am in a—of a hurry to catch the post."

Witness said the letter was dictated by the prisoner, and there was no intention on her part to deceive Mrs. Devenish into the belief that there was a Mrs. Ovens. Another letter was produced and shown to the prosecutrix. She hesitated to admit the authorship, but on being pressed closely she said it was hers, and on reference to her evidence before the magistrates it was shown that she there said the letter was hers, and written in the kitchen at Gravelly-hill, while the prisoner was absent. In this communication she said she missed her beer, complained of the prisoner's bad temper, and said she did not intend to stay over three months. She did not complain there of any outrage having been committed upon her, and said the reason was that she expected her friends to fetch her home. Witness was under examination the whole day.

The learned judge in summing up, said the charge was as serious and important a one as he had ever had to try, and was preferred under circumstances of extreme peculiarity. If this charge were true, the offence was aggravated by the basest hypocrisy, falsehood, and fraud. No man, therefore ought to be convicted of such a crime except on the clearest affirmative testimony. He did not say there was no evidence here of a corroborative character, but he must tell the jury that if they failed to believe the prosecutrix's story as a whole it would be extremely difficult for them to believe any part of it. About the time when this affair was alleged to have taken place there were a great many things being written and said, and public comments made upon subjects bearing upon that now under consideration. No doubt a great deal of excitement prevailed in the public mind as to the relations between men and women, particularly with regard to young children alleged to have been fraudulently and cruelly dealt with by men and procuresses. Adverting to the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, he said whether the prosecutrix's story was true or false it marvellously gathered up in its course many of the very topics prominently dwelt with by that Act. The conduct of the prosecutrix, looking at her letters, was certainly mysterious and altogether account. The very fact that any person should in one of the most populous of our large towns, have been kept in durance vile for a whole month after such treatment as the prosecutrix alleges she received, was a matter one would be very slow to believe. Whether the jury would be justified in finding the accused guilty would in the main depend upon whether they could believe the girl's extraordinary story of the proceedings on the first night she was at Oven's house. Dealing with the letters written by the prosecutrix, his lordship said she was about as ignorant and uneducated a person to represent herself as a governess as could possibly be conceived; most simple words were incorrectly spelt, and there was hardly a letter which did not contain gross traces of ignorance. The act alleged against the accused was most outrageous, cruel, and violent; and if he were guilty a worse offence could scarcely be imagined. His lordship added that if the prisoner was a scoundrel enough to get the prosecutrix to his house so late at night in order to take advantage of her, possibly he would also be cunning enough to put on the clock in order to make it appear even later that it was. As to her insability to get away, the girl's demeanour in court did not show that she was was altogether a silly, timid girl, unable to protect herself. Towards the close of the judge's summing-up, which occupied four hours, attention was called to the fact that a juryman had fainted, and his lordship suggested an adjournment. Water, however, having been brought, the juror soon recovered and said he would rather that the case proceeded. The judge continued his address, but subsequently the juror again fainted and was removed in charge of the bailiff. Upon his recovering, and while the judge was concluding his remarks, the juryman was seized with an epileptic fit. The incident caused a painful sensation in the crowded court. Mr Watson was immediately in attendance, and the patient, bleeding from the mouth and with livid face, was carried into an adjoining room. The former trial collapsed owing to the sudden illness of a juryman, and serious fears began to be entertained that a similar thing would happen now. The sitting was suspended, but in about twenty minutes the juror returned. His lordship then concluded his address, and the jury retired. After an absence of a quarter of an hour they returned, and gave a verdict of "Not guilty."—The prisoner said "Thank you, gentlemen I am as clear ——"—The judge interposing said "You need not say anything."

PERIM TO BOMBAY.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, C.S.I., gives the following description of the trip from Perim to Bombay in the *Daily Telegraph* :—The sea has extraordinary caprices! In the narrow waters of the Straits of Gibraltar, and again where the Red Sea contracts towards Babel-Mandeb, we had rolling billows which would have made a line-of-battle ship dance, and which set even the stately Parramatta in every lively motion. Here on the "Sea of Sinbad," which stretches without a break in its vast expanse from the Arabian Mountains and the yellow Hadramant Coast to the Antarctic Circles, the ocean has once and again slumbered like an inland lake. There have been days and nights when the surface lay undisturbed by even a ripple, so that the splash of the flying fish—startled from the deep by the sharp bows of our steamer, and skimming away right and left, like birds frightened up from a furrow by a ploughshare—became quite an event upon that expanse of sleeping silver. Yet on these same waters, in the early part of the year, a cyclone was raging which caused the loss of the fine vessel Speke Hall, and overwhelmed, with every soul on board, a German corvette and a French warship. That however, was during the first and worst of the Monsoon; we are traversing the Indian Ocean in almost the best season; at the time when the little dhows and buggalows of the Arab and Persian ports put fearlessly forth to sea with cargoes of coffee; honey, dates, and horses, and such little craft may be occasionally seen from our decks wallowing along with high latteen sails and turbaned steersmen. Their greatest peril lies in the dead calms, which render this great steamer's voyage so pleasant, for the heat here is at least fifteen degrees below that which was experienced in the middle of the Red Sea, and the little children and ladies on board no longer lie listlessly about, gasping for fresh air. In long-continued calms the native craft sometimes runs sadly short of water, and Captain Anderson related to us at tiffin to-day how, in this latitude, he was once brought to by a dhow's crew signalling piteously for water. The Arabs who rowed to the steamer's side could hardly pronounce the word "moya" with their parched lips, and when full goblets of water were handed to them the poor fellows, says the captain, "drank like horses," as if their thirst could never be assuaged. The gratitude of these despairing people grew boundless when breaker after breaker of the precious fluid was passed down into the boat, and a big cask of it given them to take in tow to their dhow. In such ill-found and often helpless vessels Nearchus sailed his Periplus, and Sinbad made his seven voyages on this ocean; indeed, even at the moment of writing there is a whale on our port beam basking upon the surface, almost big enough to give some warrant to the story of the Thousand and One Nights. Who does not remember how he with his companions landed on what seemed an island in the deep, and only discovered that it was an immense fish when the fires lighted upon its back tickled the monster, and set him diving down five hundred fathoms? What, indeed, may not seem possible amid such a world of waters? If we sailed far enough we might, perhaps, see the great Roc flying over the evening waves to some unnamed islet where here prodigious egg lies a-hatching on shingle composed of deadmen's bones mixed with sapphires and rubies. We might come upon that green and opulent valley of diamonds, where you fling raw legs of mutton into the ravine and find them afterwards carried up into the eagles' nests, stuck full of brilliants. Bagdad and Bassora are not very far away to our North West; northwards lie Ormuz and the pearl grounds of the Persian Gulf; southward, beyond sight, but not at a great distance, gleam the Laccadives, Lakh-dwipa, the one thousand islands of the Indian Ocean, and underneath our keel, so some geologists believe, lurks the buried continent of "Lemuria." Nothing ought to appear too wonderful to happen on such waters, not even if we heard that mystic aerial voice of which Shelley sings :—

> Never such a sound before
> To the southern skies we bore:
> A pilot asleep on the Indian Sea
> Leaped up from the deck in agony,
> And cried aloud, 'Oh, woe is me!'
> And died as mad as the wild waves be."

Perim, which we skirted on Wednesday morning, the 18th, has put on quite an inhabited air during the last twenty years. It used to look as empty and barren as the neighbouring islets of the Dhalak Archipelago, except for one or two provisional structures which housed a sergeant's party—now there exists a substantial lighthouse on the Arabian side and a group of solid edifices on the high ground of the Island, where the garrison of eighty men and officers find shelter. Perim closes the "Gate of Affliction" only in the sense of affording a spot which could be made the nucleus of a strong station for armed cruisers, because on the African side of the islet, as is well-known, there stretches a passage of deep water eight miles wide, which is always open and, cannot possibly be denied to an enemy except by superior naval force present on the spot. Our little possession would, of course, be reinforced for such a purpose from Aden, of which most important station it is an annexe distant about eighty miles. There has been no element of politics hitherto in these slight sea-letters, but the Parramatta carries on board more than one authority of great eminence upon the naval and military interests of the Empire, and it is right that public attention should be directed to views taken by such upon the extremley momentous questions connected with this portion of the "Queen's Highway" to India. Those responsible for the protection of that high-way, and of the valuable stations which guard it, ought without delay to make up their minds as to the policy to be adopted in regard of French, Italian, and German annexations in the vicinity of Aden. All three Powers are hovering about these waters, and their flags are seen somewhat too often and too ubiquitously not to compare disadvantageously for us with the paucity of English ships of war, and the passiveness of our conduct. The Italians are at Zeila and Berbera, as well as Massowa; the French are buying or seizing islands and ports of the Red Sea and Somauli littoral; the Germans are demanding cessions from the Sultan of Zanzibar. It is absolutely necessary that England should make her mind up about the regions or stations at the further end of the Red Sea, which are vital to the supply and safety of Aden and Perim, and having so resolved, should announce and execute her resolution with the greatest promptitude. There is really no time to lose. The conditions of this hasty correspondence forbid any full details and explanations upon the subject; but the British public may be positively assured that the Empire has been nearer to graver perils in connection with Egypt and India, as regards French ambition and intrigues, than have been openly mentioned; and that one element of future safety, imperiously commanded by the secret designs of those who are jealous of British supremacy, is to attend more closely and courageusly to the exigencies of our posts at the southern exit of the Red Sea. It is greatly to be wished that our gallant fellow-subjects and comrades, the Australians, who helped the mother country so gladly in the Soudan, would take up this matter. If they could see their way to establishing a settlement or maritime station on the African mainland, there are plenty of localities where they might find a fertile background, and a convenient harbour for their cruisers; moreover, it is the opinion of very illustrious and competent authorities that such a step on the part of Australia, while it would give expansion and political dignity to the Colony, would be of inestimable help to the Empire at large. "Australian papers please copy."

A run from breakfast-time, at 9 nine a.m., until four in the afternoon under the barren hills of Ras Arar brought our good ship to Steamer Point and into the harbour of Aden. This "Cinder-heap" looks always what it is, the driest, most sterile, most savagely forbidding spot on which man ever settled. But here, also, buildings have increased remarkably during the past twenty years, and the sea face of her Majesty's Arabian fortalice wears at present quite a populous appearance. Our ship was, of course, soon surrounded by a crowd of Soumauli Arabs in their little "dug-out" canoes naked except for a white waist-cloth, and clamorously begging that coins might be thrown into the water for them. As soon as a four or eight anna piece was flung into the sea, three or four eager little glistening savages hurled themselves after it, plunging fathoms down in the pale green water, where they gradually vanished from sight, leaving canoes, paddles, and so forth, to take care of themselves. After quite a long interval their woolly pates, reddened, as is the fashion, with lime and henna leaves, emerge one after the other, and somebody has the coin between his shining teeth The bonitos, leaping up and down in the harbour, could not seem more thoroughly in their element than these fearless, symmetrical, brown-skinned barbarians, the most wonderful swimmers in the world, excepting perhaps, the South Sea Islanders. As there were spotted sharks about, one of the Somaulis was asked whether he did not feel afraid of them, but answered, grinning from ear to ear, "Shark not like eat Somauli boy." That was unnecessarily self-depreciative. The sharks, if hungry, would be glad enough to nip an arm or a leg from these lively young Africans, and, indeed, we saw one who had thus lost a limb; but the Somaulis see in the water as well as out of it, and take particular care to have the locality clear of their enemies when they dive.

Those claiming the pleasure of personal acquaintance with the Resident of Aden, General Hogg formed a party invited to dine at the Residency. An excellent opportunity was thus afforded of inspecting the town and cantonment. We were rowed from the Parramatta's ladder to the bunder by the stalwart Arab crew of the Resident's launch neatly attired in white shirts and red turbans. A French man-of-war and an Italian corvette lay in port with any number of dhows, buggalows, and fishing-boats, but no British pennant was seen floating there. On shore a squadron of the Aden Horse—a smart body of well-mounted men—with a party of the 40th Infantry Regiment, were observed moving down to salute our distinguished shipmate the Commander-in-Chief of India. Carriages were also waiting for Sir Fredrick Roberts and the rest of the guests of General Hogg, and, mounting into the these, some of us started for a thorough inspection of this extraordinary settlement. All around, above, about, is hard, barren, arid volcanic rock; calcined, contorted, ejected from ancient earth furnaces, with the dry, drear colours of extreme heat—brick red, sulphurous yellow, Tartarean black. A faint green tint here and there in the clefts of the sterile hills, where infrequent rain has trickled and dust has lodged, manifests the presence of sparse thorn-bushes and of the Aden lily, a pretty white-flowering bulb, which is well-nigh the only bloom redeeming the utter desolation of the landscape. The eye turns with relief from those gaunt burnt mountains, shutting off the sky to the gay and motley population thronging the roads, returning at sundown from the day's labour. These are lively, chattering Somaulis, brown-bodied and red-headed, many among them models of savage grace and symmetry, white-coated English soldiers, Arabs of the mainland on swinging camels, ringletted Jews—a colony of whom live here precariously on the trade in ostrich feathers, negroes from Zanzibar, Hindoos, Turks, Egyptians, and Europeans. The road, which looks as if made of clinkers, slag, and asses, skirts the great coal-yards, which make Aden so precious—where we see tame gazelles playing among the heaps of Wallsend—and then mounts by a zigzag into a marvellous cutting in the hot rocks, which presently developes into a deep ravine, guarded by a gate of masonry, with ditch, drawbridge, and heavy mounted guns. Passing through this one one traverses what is evidently the lip of an extinct crater, and enters the basin of the ancient fires. There, in the hollow of the treeless, frowning mountain lies the little town proper of Aden, or Aidenn, "the Paradise," surely so called in bitterest irony, for Dante might have derived from its position and surroundings new conceptions of a city in the Infernal Regions. The place itself is animated enough, with its swarms of light-hearted people, its strings of camels, donkeys, and family parties trudging home, and the beating of Arab drums and tambourines at the lighted cafés. All around it, however, rise these seared and savage rocks, reflecting the sun's rays all day, and radiating a heavy heat under the moonlight, without one blade of grass or leaf of foliage to relieve the weird scene. If there were town-ships in Hades this is assuredly the aspect which such infernal boroughs would wear. Yet we are told by residents here that you grow quite attached to Aden after a stay of one or two years. It has climatic advantages, even—so they declare—in the steadiness of the temperature and the pure dry atmosphere; but it enervates Europeans very palpably, and after six in the morning, by which time all parade and military work is done, the day is one long and slow siesta, until the evening star, rising over Lehedj, brings a little coolness to the brazen sky.

From the town of Aden we drove onward to the farther lip of this black volcanic crater in which it sits seething, and so reached the famous tanks. They lie, three in number, under a deep ravine of the mountain, where it opens towards the mainland, and are evidently not so much excavated works as hollows under the ridge, "bunded up" to catch the rainfall, lined and faced with blocks of lava and "chunamed." The great middle pool was full of good-looking water, said to be equal to eight months supply; but the garrison is not permitted to drink this, being furnished instead with condensed water. A Parsee hires the tanks from Government, and retails the valuable liquid at about the price of beer to the native population, and to the Arabs of the near interior, who are now fairly friendly, for some thirty miles beyond the outer gates. The proximity of the water permits some plants, and even trees, to be grown hereabouts, of which the Hindoo *malli* is enormously proud. To pass from this wild spot, and from the town on the burnt-out volcano, through long, dark tunnels cut under the hills, and by black dusty roads to the bright well-lighted Residency, was a strange and pleasing contrast. The Governor's House is of the type of the Indian bungalow—a large, commodious but perfectly plain building, surrounded by latticed verandahs. At the porch the kindly, courteous General, surrounded by his staff, was receiving his flying guests; and after Sir Frederick Roberts had briefly inspected the body-guard, and had been heartily cheered by some of his old soldiers, we sat down to a brilliant improvised banquet—a party of fifty or more. If anything could have reconciled such birds of passage to a longer stay in Aden it would have been the charming society enjoyed under the Resident's hospitable roof—but our time was soon up, and, towed out to the Paramatta by the steam-launch, accompanied by some of the officers, we once again mounted to the populous deck of the steamer, and the renewed throb of the engines soon carried us far into the Sea of Sinbad.

We have been four days upon the Indian Ocean, and expect to drop anchor in Bombay Harbour on Tuesday next, the 24th inst., about noon. Since leaving Aden the days have all proved cloudless, the nights delightful, the sea either smooth or swelling gently under the breath of light head winds. "Without hasting, without resting," the Parramatta easily accomplishes about 320 miles in each twenty-four hours, and could do a great deal better. It would be ungrateful in the last degree not to speak in terms of warm praise of the ship, her officers, and the general management of the voyage. None but the most exacting could find anything to complain of, though we are so large a party of passengers, and the voyage is one of twenty-seven days from the London Docks to Bombay. Our table is almost too bountifully provided; nothing is neglected for the ventilation of the vessel, and all its daily and nightly work has been performed with a quiet discipline and precision which could not be surpassed. The country has reason to be proud of such a company as the Peninsular and Oriental, which keeps in constant and perfect service this floating bridge to its Eastern Empire. And the company may be proud of such a ship as that in which we sail; for a finer vessel never took the sea, nor one—as all on board agree—better commanded and officered. It used to be said in old days that no Indian voyage came to a close without a marriage and a duel. As regards the latter there has been no quarrel or *contretemps* among us: but for the other contingency it is not easy to answer positively. There have been prolonged moonlight conversations and late continued promenades on the deck under the Southern stars, observed by the vigilant eye in more than one quarter, which forbid any rash statement that the old saying may not prove true as regards one of the two dangers attending the passage to India.

REMINISCENCES OF GRETNA GREEN.

THE day that Gretna Hall became an inn, its landlord felt himself called to the priesthood, and as long as he and his son remained above ground marriage was the heaviest item in their bills. But when Gretna knew them no more, Jardine's chance had come. Even at Springfield the line has always been drawn at female priests, and from the "big house" used to come frequent messages to the shoemaker with its mistress's compliments and would he step up at once. The old gentleman is a bit of a dandy in his way, and it is pleasant to know that nature herself gave him on those occations a hint when it was time to dress. The rush for him down dark fields and across the Headless Cross was in a flurry of haste, but in the still night the rumble of a distant coach had been borne to him over the howes and meadows, and Jardine knew what that meant as well as the marriage service. Sometimes the coaches came round by Springfield, when the hall was full, and there was a tumbling out and in again by trembling runaways at the rival inns. Even the taverns have run couples, and up and down the sleety street horses pranced and panted in search of an idle priest. Jardine remembers one such nightmare time when the clatter of a pursuing vehicle came nearer and nearer, and a sweet young lady in the Queen's Head flung up her hands to heaven. Crash went her true lover's fist through a pane of glass to awaken the street (which always slept with one eye open) with the hoarse wail, "A hundred pounds to the man that marries me!" But big as was the bribe, the speed of the pursuers was greater, and the maiden's father looking in at the inn at an inconvenient moment called her away to fulfil another engagement. The Solway lies white from Gretna Hall like a sheet of mourning paper, between edges of black trees and hills. The famous long, low room still looks out on an ageing park, but they are only ghosts that join hands in it now, and it is clinging to old days that makes the curious moon peep beneath the blind. The priest and the unbidden witness still are, but brides and bridegrooms come no more. To the days of his youth Jardine had to fling back his memory to recall the gravel springing from the wheels of Wakefield's flying chariot. The story is told in Hutchinson's *Chronicles of Gretna Green*, the first volume of which leads up to but does not broach the subject, and is common property at Springfield. The adventurer's dupe was an affectionate schoolgirl on whose feelings he worked by representing himself as the one friend who could save her father from ruin and disgrace. The supposed bankrupt was said to have taken flight to Scotland, and the girl of fifteen, jumping into Wakefield's coach at Liverpool, started with him in pursuit. A more graceless rascal never was, for at Carlisle the adventurer swore that he had talked with Miss Turner's father in an hotel where he was lying hidden from the sheriff's officers, and that the fugitive's wish was that she should, without delay, accept Mr. Wakefield's hand. The poor lassie, frantic with anxiety, was completely gulled, and on the 8th of March, 1826, Wakefield's coach drew up at Gretna Hall. Too late came the pursuit to stop the marriage, but the runaways were traced to France, and the law soon had the husband of a week by the heels. He had trusted, like all his brotherhood, to the lady's father making the best of it; and so perhaps he did; for the adventurer's address for the next three years was—Newgate, London.

Spiders of both sexes kept their nets at Gretna Green, but a tragedy was only enacted at the Hall between a score of comedies; and they were generally love-sick youths and maidens who interrupted the priest to ask if that was not the "so—sound of wh—wheels on the gravel walk?" A couple whom it would almost have been a satisfaction to marry without a fee (for the mere example of the thing) was that which raced from the south of England with the lady's father. When they reached the top of a hill his arms were gesticulating at the bottom, and they never turned one corner without seeing his steaming horse take another. Poor was the fond lover (dark his prospects at Gretna Green in consequence) but brave the maid, to whom her friends would insist on leaving money, which was the cause of the whole to-do. The father, looking on the swain with suspicious eye, took to dreaming of postillions, high-roads, blacksmiths and Gretna Green. He would not suffer his daughter to move from his sight, and even to dances he escorted her in his private carriage, returning for her (for he was a busy man) at night. Quick of invention were the infuriated lovers. Threading the mazes of a dance, the girl was one evening snatched from her partner's arms by the announcement that her father's carriage barred the way below. A hurried explanation of why he had come so soon, a tripping down the stairs with trembling limbs into a close coach, a maiden in white in her lover's arms, and hey-ho for Gretna Green. Jardine is mellowed with a gentle cynicism, and sometimes he breaks off in his reminiscences to wonder what people want to be married for. The Springfield priest, he chuckles, is a blacksmith at whom love cannot afford to laugh. Ah, friend Jardine, but what about the blacksmith who laughs at love?

Half a century ago Mr. McDiarmid, a Scotch journalist of repute, loosened the tongue of a Springfield priest with a bowl of toddy. The result was if the sluice had been lifted bodily from a dam, and stories (like the whisky) flowed like water. One over-curious *paterfamilias* there was who excused his visit to the village of weddings on the ground that he wished to introduce to the priest a daughter who might one day require his services. "And sure enough," old Elliot, who entered into partnership with Simon Lang, crowed to his toddy-ladle, "I had her back with a younger man in the matter of three months!" There lives, too, in Springfield's memory the tale of the father who bolted with an elderly spinster, and returning to England passed his daughter and her lover on the way. Dark and wintry was the night, the two coaches rattled by, and next morning four persons who had gone wrong opened the eyes of astonishment.

When David Lang was asked during Wakefield's trial how much he had been paid for discharging the duties of priest, he replied pleasantly, "£20 or £30, or perhaps £40; I cannot say to a few pounds." This was pretty well, but there are authenticated cases in which £100 was paid. The priests had no fixed fee, and charged according to circumstances. If business was slack and the bridegroom not pressing, they lowered their charges, but where the bribed post-boys told them of high rank, hot pursuit, and heavy purses, they squeezed their dupes remorselessly. It is told of Joseph Paisley that when on his death bed he heard the familiar rumble of coaches into the village, he shook death from him, ordered the runaways to approach his presence, married three couples from his bed, and gave up the ghost with three hundred pounds in his palsied hands. Beattie at the toll-bar, on the other hand, did not scorn silver fees, and as occasion warranted the priests have doubtless ranged in their charges from half a crown and a glass of whisky to a hundred pounds.—*English Illustrated Newspaper.*

THE FRENCH IN TONGKING.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes :—I am in a position to state what the views of the Chinese Embassy here are with regard to the present situation. It is not believed that the French will evacuate the country entirely, but that they will be desirous of confining their action to the Delta. Of course, this would necessitate a revision of the last Treaty with China. According to my information, the Pekin Cabinet would not be at all averse to such a revision, though it is perfectly willing to abide by the stipulations of the last Tientsin Treaty. In proof of this, I was assured to-day that if France ensured the maintenance of order on the Chinese frontier, as by the Treaty she is compelled to do, even by the creation of a kingdom under her protection in the Northern Provinces of Tonquin, China would rest satisfied. Nevertheless, the creation of such a kingdom is not regarded in Chinese circles here as quite so easy as some people seem to imagine. It would not be difficult to nominate a ruler, but it would be no easy matter to find one who had enough authority to ensure order in the country. If the anarchy which now prevails in the North of Tonquin, and which constitutes a danger for China, is not put an end to by France, there is little doubt that the Pekin Government will sooner or later protest, and then, if its protest is disregarded, intervene by force of arms to establish some sort of Government. The solution of the question which is believed to be the best, under present circumstances, both for France and China consists in the occupation of the Desta by the French, and the cession of the Northern portion of Tonquin to China. I have been told that the Chinese Embassy here that by this means France would obtain all the commercial advantages she aspired to when she undertook to pacify the whole of the mountainous region and to mantain order permanently on the frontier of the Yunan and Quang-Si. As, however, the French could scarcely feel themselves safely established in the plains surrounded by mountains, the Chinese would make no objection to the French occupying such a portion of the mountain districts as they might judge necessary for their safety in the delta. In a word, the French might discover a strategical frontier in the mountains, and China, that seems very desirous of insuring the safety of her frontier, would undertake to pacify and maintain order in the regions France might not care to occupy. It is a curious fact that in the opinion of the Chinese here the only portion of Tonquin which they believe might be made of real value to France is exactly the same as that indicated by General de Courcy—that is to say, just so far in the interior as the light gunboats can ascend the rivers.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and noxious particles from both solids and fluids.

MR. HEALY, M.P., ON THE IRISH QUESTIONS.

A Correspondent of the Central news has had an interview with Mr. Healy, M.P., in the course of which the hon. member said there was, in his opinion, no such thing as loyalty in any class of the population of Ireland, North or South, except loyalty to salaries and to rents. The Wigs formerly held ten Ulster seats, and now would not have one, because they preferred to coquette with the Tories, who cheated them instead of making proposals to the Nationalists, who would have made a fair bargain with them, and were anxious that the Presbyterian representation should not be effaced. In the event of another General Election, the Nationalists would carry three more seats in Ulster, in Derry city, West Belfast and North Tyrone. He did not imagine that the Protestant minority of Ulster required guarantee of fair play from an Irish Parliament. He would disdain to offer any guarantees other than those which the friendly attitude of the great mass of the population in the three Southern province every day towards the Protestant minority afforded to any impartial observer. In answer to the question whether he believed that a settlement of the Irish question, would as Mr. Parnell seemed to think, come from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Healy said he had always found Mr. Parnell's judgment sound and he saw no reason to differ from his conclusions. He did not believe in the possibility of a coalition to crush the Irish Party. He would not be surprised at the Conservatives offering a measure of Home Rule and did not anticipate that Mr. Gladstone would, for Party purposes, oppose a Conservative Home-rule scheme. Mr. Gladstone took a very high-minded view of the Irish question, and his anxiety as a Statesman would be to look beyond Party objects in order to promote peace and tranquility in Ireland. At the same time he would be quite within his right to oppose any Conservative scheme which did not commend itself to his judgment as having the elements of finality and success. Mr. Healy was asked if the Irish Party had formulated any scheme of Home Rule, and, if so, upon what lines, and replied :—That is rather a large question, and cannot be safely answered in the limits of an interview. If an Irish Parliament was granted new Party crystallisations would be formed, the Ulster minority would probably be the leaders of a particular line of thought and action. The view that Parties would be divided on sectarian lines was absurd. If a Separatist Party should arise in the Irish Assembly it would be forwarded among the Presbyterians in the North, who have no love for England, and would, if it served their purpose for trade or other reasons, without the smallest compunction turn their back on England. He would not work for Home Rule did he not see an immediate prospect of prosperity to Ireland as a result of it. As to Ireland suffering for want of the loans granted from the Imperial Exchequer for public and private purposes, if the British Exchequer would disgorge what Ireland paid to it, and ceased to call for further contribution, they could get on very well without its help. He believed the new Irish Party in the House of Commons would effectually maintain its solidarity, and that the members would adhere to their pledges. The Party was as good an instrument for the objects it had to serve as could have been fashioned. He expected that the Irish question would be settled in the next two sessions. The present Parliament might be a very short one, and followed by a dissolution to take the sense of the country on the Home-rule question. They could not hope to have a Party more loyal or numerous, nor a better leader. The fact, however, that the expectation of the country had been wrought up to the present pitch would make English tacticians more anxious to delay them, to damp the enthusiasm of their supporters, and discredit the effects of their action. The people at home, therefore, should not be too impatient of results if the Loyalist statesmen appeared to delay concessions in order to test their temper.

THE CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

IT will be remembered that an International Commission assembled in Paris in March last to consider the control of the traffic through the Suez Canal. A Yellow-book has now been issued, which, in addition to the minutes of the sittings of the Commission, contains some recent correspondence on the subject between Downing-street and the Quai d'Orsay. The question which was left pending seems to have lain dormant until last month, when M. de Freycinet sent the following Despatch to M. Waddington :—

"Paris, Nov. 5, 1885.

"On June 22, I addressed to our representatives abroad the minutes of the Commission which sat in Paris to prepare the regulation in the International *regime* of the Suez Canal, and at the same time I charged them to draw the attention of the Powers that had participated in the Conference to the divergences (of, however, secondary importance) which still subsisted with regard to a certain number of points, and I requested the Cabinets to make known what in their opinion would be the best method to arrive at a definite accord on the question. The Cabinets considered that on account of the change of Ministry which had occurred at that moment in England it would be advisable to allow a certain length of time to elapse in order to give Lord Salisbury and his colleagues leisure to study thoroughly the labours of the Commission. We ourselves were the first to wish to take into account the convenience of the new British Cabinet, and we have on several occasions requested you to explain to her Majesty's Prime Minister that it was in no way our intention to demand of his Lordship a hasty answer, but that, on the contrary, we were waiting till he was in a position to treat the question with full knowledge of the subject. Since then, various political incidents of great gravity have successively absorbed the attention of Europe, and have hindered us from referring to the subject. Even at the present moment the Conference which is sitting at Constantinople creates, it must be acknowledged, a rather unfavourable juncture. Nevertheless more than four months having already elapsed since we took the last step in the matter, and our personal responsibility being to a certain degree involved, on account of the Suez Canal Commission having sat in Paris, we cannot refrain, without appearing to neglect an interest which is for us of the highest order, resuming the *pourparlers* interrupted in the month of June. Before we make a fresh appeal to the Powers, I beg you to demand confidentially of Lord Salisbury whether he, for his part, sees any objection to that step being taken by us. He might prefer to await the result of the elections. In that case we should have no reason not to defer to his wishes.—(Signed) C. D. FREYCINET."

On the 12th November M. Waddington telegraphed to Paris that Lord Salisbury requested M. de Freycinet to defer the question until after the General Election, to which request M. de Freycinet, on the 15th, assented. On the 17th, M. de Freycinet issued a circular enclosing the previous despatches and telegrams, and while calling attention to the friendly character of his communications with Downing-street, and communicating his intention to postpone the subject until the English elections were over, he requested his agents to inform the Courts to which they were accredited that it was his intention "to resume at the earliest possible moment a question to the settlement of which the Government of the Republic has not ceased to attach deep interest."

THE BURMESE PRISONERS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes :—There are extremely few persons in Paris, or, indeed, in France, who have any connection whatever with Burmah, but I have just met a gentleman who, after the revolt of the prisoners in Mandalay Gaol last Autumn, received a long letter describing the occurrence and the circumstances which led to it. According to this letter, the Tynedah Mengyee, whose continuance in office has caused such surprise at Rangoon, was not only the man who ordered the wholesale slaughter of the three or four hundred prisoners who had revolted, but was actually the instigator of that outrage. The writer says it had long been an open secret that the Tynedah, not content with the emoluments which he received from the King, was in league with several brigand chiefs, who shared their spoil with him, not only for the protection he was able to afford them, but on account of the valuable indications he gave them as to the places where plunder was to be had. It appears, however, that, notwithstanding all the Tynedah could do, ten of the brigands were on various occasions captured, and incarcerated in Mandalay Gaol. By this circumstance the Tynedah was deprived of a source of considerable profit, and at the same time placed in a position of danger. The brigands seem to have let the Tynedah understand that, unless he promptly procured their release, they were determined to reveal his complicity with them. In this critical situation the Tynedah, by means of a large bribe, is described as having gained over the Governor of the prison, who, it is affirmed, furnished the prisoners with the means of revolting, and of setting the building on fire to facilitate their escape. The soldiers were ordered to fire on the insurgent prisoners, who threatened to storm the Palace. It was the Tynedah who ordered that not one man should be spared; but the letter, written shortly after the event, affirms that the brigand chiefs were not found among the dead after the massacre. What had become of them no one seemed to know; but it was believed that they were concealed by the Tynedah, with the object of employing them as he had done before. Of course I cannot vouch for the accuracy of any of the statements contained in this letter. But they are clearly in conformity with the reputation of the Tynedah at Rangoon, where the Chamber of Commerce has signed a protest against his continuance in office.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa. whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BURMESE QUESTION.

THE following letter appears in the *Times* :—During the late elections a great deal was said about the depression of trade and on theoretical remedies for its improvement; but the practical mode is new markets to meet the increased production at home. We have now a fair opportunity of effecting this by the annexation of independent Burmah; doing so would be in the interest of her people, as neither the captive King nor any of his family are capable of making an efficient governor. Experience has shown our system of creating semi-in-dependent native States is undesirable in the real interests of their inhabitants. Survey Burmah, and make railways where practicable, from the Irrawaddy to the Chinese frontier, intersecting highways of internal traffic. Our acquisition of Burmah would afford confidence and security to the native traders, and open the country up to British merchandise, and also into Western China. At one time a considerable trade existed between it and Burmah, which the arbitrary exactions of the present King destroyed. By such means we should secure new markets to a limited extent.

China alone, with its 350 millions of inhabitants, is the only country where the needful extension of new markets can be realized. The present affords a favourable opportunity for an attempt being made to effect real commercial intercourse with that country. There at present there are two parties, one opposed to the introduction of railways, and the other favourable; the opposition of the former, and to some extent the lukewarm advocacy of the latter, is attributable in a great measure to the dread of England, and that railways would facilitate her power of conquest. In the East she is regarded as a wholesale plunderer and thief of territories; arriving in the country as a supplicant for trade, then aiding in fomenting intestine quarrels, creating civil wars, taking advantage of these to land soldiers and seize the country; and China has an additional grudge, that England forced on her successive wars to compel her to import our opium. The annexation of Burmah will increase these apprehensions, to counteract which we ought to send a mission to the Emperor of China; to give it prestige to the Eastern mind it would be desirable were it composed of one member of our Royal Family and others thoroughly conversant with trade and commerce. The aim of the Commission would be to show the Emperor and his advisers the great advantage China would derive in the development of her resources by railways, both to her trade and for the protection of her Empire from internal and external foes. The Commission would give assurances to China that nothing would induce England to take more of Chinese territory. For this country no effort is too great in the endeavour to open up China for British commerce; that country affords facilities for the cheap and easy construction of railways and the prospect of most remunerative traffics. If there is no other mode of overcoming China's dread of British annexation, to prove our good faith offer her Independent Burmah; some may object to the thus bartering of Burmah, on the ground that it might deprive her inhabitants of the benefit of British rule. On this point were it possible to ascertain the real feelings of the people, it might show they preferred Chinese rule, believing it would show more deference to their Eastern habits and customs than the general run of English rulers are apt to do, who regard Asiatics as so many niggers who must be westernized.

The present import of British manufactures to China proper is 7½ millions sterling annually, equal to about 5d. per head of her population, while our imports into British India are 30 millions, equal to 3s. per head. With a proper cultivation of China's export trade, she if capable of consuming more British goods than India, but take it even at two-thirds of India, or say 2s. per head on her population, this would give an annual consumption of British manufactures equal to 35 millions, in place of the present 7½ millions; in addition a great impetus would be given to our iron trade by the demand for rails and engines.

I am quite aware that many of your readers may consider these views visionary. In 1856 I read a paper before the British Association on the Trade and Commerce of India, showing then our exports to India were only in their infancy to the amounts they would reach when the country was opened up by railways; would-be-well informed critics ridiculed the supposition that the natives of India could ever become large consumers of British goods, or be able to increase their then existing imports. Facts, however, verified and outstripped my predictions. In the five years from 1851 to 1855 inclusive, the annual average of the declared value of British manufactures into India was 10½ millions on the average; for the five years from 1880 to 1884, inclusive, they averaged £30,200,000 having tripled in the 30 years.

J. T. MACKENZIE.

12 Carlton-house-terrace.

A NEW BRITISH CHAMPION.

THE *Sportsman* publishes the following report of a fight for the Championship of England and £200: "The most important fistic encounter that has taken place in the old country for years, and which revives the time-honoured—but supposed to be defunct—title of Champion of England, was successfully brought off yesterday (Wednesday). The strong arm of the law, which has done so much to suppress the Britisher's right to buffet or to be buffetted to his heart's content in the roped square, compels us to be guarded against betraying an identity, and therefore what has to be said must necessarily for the combatants themselves be kept to as vague lines as possible. The match under notice has been the subject of intense interest in sporting circles for some time, and upon the issue, apart from the stakes, an unusually large amount of wagering depended. Considering this and the almost international phase the fight assumed matters relating to the exact time and place of meeting were kept particularly quiet; still, the event was witnessed by about a hundred spectators, including a strong American contingent. Both men are well known as able heavy-weight boxers, but are almost too young to have had time to make any remarkable notoriety in the pugilistic world. 'A' the younger of the two, though of Irish extraction, has been bred and born in London, is in his twenty-second year, stands 5 ft 8½in, and weighed yesterday 13st. 1lb. 'B' is twenty-six years of age, is 5ft. 9½in. high and scaled 13st. 4lb. The last alluded to made some name for himself in America through his having travelled with Mace during his tour in that country and sparring with the long-time England's Champion. In addition to this he possesses an unbeaten character in the States, but has never met the so-called World's Wonder, J. L. Sullivan. Each combatant had been subjected to a careful preparation, and on stripping represented the very pink of condition, although to several practised eyes 'A' could well have spared several pounds of flesh. He, however, had the call in the betting which was fully justified by the surprise in store; for expected as he was to make the better show, still no one anticipated for a moment that the end would be reached in so short a time, or that the issue would be so perfectly one-sided. Five rounds were fought, occupying 22 min. and a 24ft. ring was used. From the uneven character of the proceedings a brief summary only is required. 'B.' who is certainly entitled to the high consideration given him for past big performances was undoubtedly outclassed from start to finish, notwithstanding his advantage in age, height, weight, and experience; in fact, he betrayed as much smartness and aptitude for the business as are expected of our best light-weights. He, if anything, made attentions to the body his chief tactics, but 'A.' proved his master at all points, using both hands with remarkable skill. He took strong lead from the first, and in the second round he received his only mark of punishment—to wit, a cut over the left eye during in-fighting. At this early stage the immediate end was easily discernible, as 'A'—naturally a left-handed man—used his left for the straight counter with terrific effect, and terminated rounds four and five by grassing his adversary with the adoption of the stroke alluded to whilst the fifth sufficed to conclude the combat, inasmuch as 'B,' alone showing a depreciation of strength, was left almost completely at the mercy of his opponent, who, after a slight interval of in and out fighting, felled him with a cross-counter that would have done the same to a bullock. This placed 'B' altogether beyond the power of bringing him up to time and some idea of the weight of visitation made may be gathered when it is known that the most careful of attention only succeeded in bringing about a return of consciousness after a considerable lapse of time. It only remains to be remarked that, in the opinion of competent judges, the winner is the best at the game England has produced for years, if not for all time. Besides being wonderfully clever, he possesses a magnificent Herculean physique, and, as his trained weight would imply, tremendous hitting power. He is certainly entitled to the proud distinction earned yesterday, and we have authority for saying that he can be matched at either new or old style against any one in the word—Sullivan preferred."

According to the *Sporting Life* the combatants were Jem Smith and Jack Davis, and it is the former who now holds the proud position of British Champion.

DUELLING IN FRANCE

A DUEL was recently fought at Le Vesinet between M. Aurelien Scholl, editor of the *Echo de Paris*, and M. de Labruyere, editor of the late Jules Valles' journal, *Le Cri du Peuple*. Swords were the weapons employed, and in the third pass M. Aurelien Scholl succeeded in inflicting a wound in his adversary's arm, which at once put an end to the encounter. This is the latest of a long series of duels in which M. Aurelien Scholl has played the *rôle* of principal and the second time this month in which M. de Labruyere has appeared on the ground. He fought last week M Lissagaray, a member of the staff of the revolutionary *Bataille*, and in the interval has sent him a second challenge, which he refuses to accept. Meanwhile M Lissagaray has sent his seconds to M. Camelinat, another Communist, who was elected one of the Deputies for Paris in October, and who acted as *temoin* for M. de Labruyere in his duel with the champion of the *Bataille*. All these affairs are to be traced to a newspaper war in which the combatants have taken part. From all accounts other engagements are likely to be added to the already lengthy list.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

WITH the exception of an advance of 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. in Liverpool for American Cotton to arrive, the closing commercial telegram from home of Saturday add nothing to what we have already noticed. This afternoon, however, Reuter gives us, under yesterday's date from Washington, some additional information of value regarding the progress of the silver question in the States. The bill for the suspension of the silver coinage has, it appears, passed the special committee appointed to considered it by a bare majority, thereby securing the right of debate in the Senate. This is just a stage further than the previous measures of a like character have attained; and it may be that eventually the bill may become law. Mr. Bland, however, by whose name the coinage act has become specially known, expresses a contrary belief, and it would be rash for any one on this side to venture a definite opinion on a question the result of which is evidently so finely balanced, and which, moreover, is now probably more a matter of party politics than anything else.

EXCHANGE.—The easier tendency apparent on Saturday has been further confirmed to-day by weak advices from Calcutta, whence a considerable portion of last Friday's recovery was no doubt derived. Selling rates, both ready and forward, remain unaltered, but for ready Credit one bank at least has been out as a buyer at 1s. 6d., a reduction of 1-32d. The Washington telegram noticed above came in too late to exercise any real effect on the market, beyond a desire to learn how it was interpreted in London, before acting. From the point of view of those who consider the Bland Act likely to be suspended, the fact that the bill has passed the Committee is looked upon as a move in their favour, while those who hold opposite opinions point to a mere majority of one as an indication of the strength of the opposition. Whatever the eventual outcome of the discussion may be, we think it not unlikely that the price of silver may be adversely affected from the fact of the position having become so much more critical. Closing rates to-day for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5⅞d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	1s. 6d.	,,
France ,, ,, ,,	1·89¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, with very little business doing. Fours are the turn lower at Rs. 97⅜ per cash, Rs. 97 3-16 to ½ forward. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 99⅝.

SHARES exhibit no new feature. Press companies continue firm, and both in Bombay and New Indian an improvement of Rs. 2½ has been established. Spinning and Weaving mills are steady without much movement. City and Ripon are Rs. 10, Empress and Queen Rs. 5 better. Bombay Burmah Trading Company are unaltered at Rs. 3,700.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	1,72,513
Do. Branches	Inc.	1,33,458
Other Deposits	Dec.	19,51,771
Government Securities	Dec.	999
Loans	Dec.	83,720
Bills Discounted	Inc.	10,38,055
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	7,16,301
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	22,04,592

The decrease in the Cash Balance thus shown is manifestly the result of an increased demand, and is practically the first movement of the kind this season. The position of the bank is still too strong for any probability of higher rates of discount at present, particularly as the bank minimum is still considerably above the outside market, but it is something to notice the turn to a better demand for money beginning to make itself apparent.

COTTON.—Steady, but unchanged, is the only report we can make of our local market for the staple to-day. Sellers seem hopeful of getting something better to-morrow and are according firm, but shippers show no anxiety to buy and any transactions put through have been at previous rates. We quote :—

	Rs.
Good Bengals, ready	160
,, Broach, March	205
,, Dhollera, April	181
,, Do. May	180

WHEAT is perhaps a trifle steadier than on Saturday, the paucity of ready supplies enabling sellers to maintain their position, but there is no more business doing.

SEEDS are dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are dull to depression. Relets for Havre have been done to-day at 15s., and for Antwerp at 16s. 3d. Speculators have let March loading for Mediterranean ports at 30s., and would go on at the rate. Current quotations are :—

	Wheat Cotton Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	13-9 to 18-9	
London	12-6 to 13-9	18-9 to 20
Open Charter	18-9 to 20	
Havre	15	
Dunkirk	18-9	
Antwerp	16-3	
Marseilles	20	
Trieste-Venice	28-9 to 2s.	

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
					Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820x
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	587½
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£62
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	110

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	458
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	102
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	335
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	715
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhownuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	8
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	..	950
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	16
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 30	790
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	715
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	645
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	670
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	895
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	127½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	3,500	50	50	Rs. 25	710
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	390
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	150
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	..	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,060
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	36	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	668	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,070
James Greaves Mills	100	500	500	..	565
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..	450
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,105
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	885
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	148
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,750
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	610
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,180
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	200
Norarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,535
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	560
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co. Ld.	1,000	100	5		100
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	915
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	915
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	575
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	..	60
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	250	..	192½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	95
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	805
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	775
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,600
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,375
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	705
Southern India	1,900	500	500	Rs. 12½	430
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	..	250
Victoria Mills	680	1,000	1,000	..	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	710

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock		£100	-	-	£142
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	-	£100	-	-	£147

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		940
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	455
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	285
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	200	Rs. 16	170
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	..	222½
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	795
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	300	12	165xd
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,650
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	625
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	501
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	..	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	587½
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	172½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	575
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	645
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	200 150
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	195xd
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	75
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	75 d
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	6 p.c.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	675
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	380
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	104 100
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,708
Do. (2nd Issue)	1,000	62	375	60	900
Do. (3rd Issue)	1,000	62	375	..	865
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	930
Bombay Municipal Bonds				6 p.ct	104
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100		23
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	* 9½	118
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	5	5	..	9¼
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	3½	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	330
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	330
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	3½	8
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	61 to 68
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		2
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	91
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	307½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,62
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs 18	78
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	8
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	13xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,150
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	175
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	100	12 p.c.	140
M. Mody & Co., Ld.	2,500	200	200	0	205

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th January, as compared with the statement of the 2nd January :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 2. Rs.	Jan. 9. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,60,988	36,88,475
do. do. at Branches	13,75,216	15,08,674
Other Deposits	2,79,85,900	2,60,34,129
Post Bills	1,02,710	89,394
Cash Credits undrawn	15,22,044	5,50,747
	4,73,46,858	4,43,71,419
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	33,38,442	33,37,443
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	26,55,225	16,45,206
Loans, on Security of do.	20,55,850	19,72,130
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,286	3,271
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,58,06,278	1,68,44,333
Stamps	33,674	33,678
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,75,473		
Amt. applied in reduction ... 2,65,000	3,10,326	3,10,473
Cash Balances with Correspondence	13,45,471	6,29,170
Cash and Currency Notes	2,18,00,307	1,95,95,715
	4,73,46,858	4,43,71,419

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Inchmornish, 1,292 tons, Captain R Adams, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE barque Ribston, 396 tons, Captain H O'Grady' will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Clan Mackenzie, Captain H L Wilson, cleared yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and Mr Fossats as passenger.

THE By and P S N Co's steam-ship Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Captain Hughes, sails to-day for Bussorah with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain G Read, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst from Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr Stead and 2 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Stella, 1,575 tons, Captain R Partridge, which arrived in harbour from Middlesbrough, brought a cargo of railway materials; she is consigned to the captain.

THE steam-ship Castlebank, 1,583 tons, Captain T Brewin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (11th Dec), with a cargo of 2,617 tons coal; she is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Sam Weller, 964 tons, Captain Murray, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst from Moulmein (29th Dec), brought a cargo of timber; she is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Straits of Gibraltar, 1,281 tons Captain J Dewar, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst from Rangoon (30th Dec), brought a cargo of timber; she is consigned to Messrs Wallace and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Loodiana, 2,147 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (1st Dec), with a general cargo and Mrs Brown, Mrs Mont Gavin and 4 children.

THE steam-ship Arago, 1,051 tons, Captain W H Sutherland, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (28th Dec), with a cargo of sugar and 40 deck passengers; she is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham.

THE steam-ship Joseph Arbib, 1,230 tons, Captain J Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (6th Dec), with a general cargo and 40 tons of gunpowder and ammunition; she is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain Mackerness, sails to-day for Busreh via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Tha bin Sulempa Salla, Mr Westbrook, Mr Sala Mahomed Esmal Dada, Mr Cowasji Dinshaw and 62 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Renald, 1,339 tons, Capt G Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (30th Dec), with a cargo of sugar, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Brachee, Mr Scott, Mr Brock, Mr Rodgers and 58 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
10	H. M. S. Malabar.	Paget	Portsmouth, Dec. 13
	Nurjahan (s)	Budd	Kurrachee, Jan. 8.
11	Clan Ranald (s)	Miller	Mauritius, Dec. 30.
	Castlebank (s)	Brewis	Newport, Dec. 11.
	Arago (s)	Sutherland	Mauritius, Dec. 28.
	Joseph Arbib (s)	Hill	London, Dec. 6.
	Loodiana (s)	Turner	London, Dec. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
11	Clan Mackenzie(s)	Wilson	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—Steamers Satara, Mackerness, Busreh, Henry Bolckow, Hughes, for Busreh; and Inchmornish, Adams, Liverpool; and barque Ribston, Grady, Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Malwa, for London; Armenia for Liverpool, Gibralter, &c.; and Kachar for Barcelona and Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
7	Maharani (s)	Burleigh	Rangoon, Dec. 30.
	Laomene	Hughes	Liverpool, Aug. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7.—Steamers Shahjehan, Malabar and Vorwærts, Ship Hartfield.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
7	Compta (s)	Singapore.
	Asia (s)	Calcutta.
	Madras (s)	Negapatam.
8	Clan Sinclair (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
7	Altmore (s)	Cocanada.
	Peishwa (s)	Bombay.
	Chindwara (s)	Calcutta.
8	Compta (s)	Singapore.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th January 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·011
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·7
Dew Point	61·6
Relative humidity of Air	·616
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·9
General Directions of Wind*	ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Singleton, Col, Bo, 28th Regt N I, from leave from Baroda.

JANUARY 11.

Anderson, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, from leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 9.

Mayne, Lieut, Bl, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 10.

Hotham, Capt, Bo R Art, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 11.

Davies, Lieut, Bo, 2nd Lanc, to join, to Deesa.

Colvin, Lieut, Bl 9th Bl, Cavy, on duty, to Umballa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 12th January, 1886.

There will be a meeting of A Company at Head-Quarters this day, Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5-30 p.m.

The class of Instruction for certificate will be held this day, Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 7-30 p.m.

The Bayley Company Challenge Shield Competition may be fired for up to the 30th March 1886. The following are the conditions :—150 yards, 4 rounds kneeling and 3 rounds standing; 300 yards, 4 rounds kneeling and 3 rounds standing; 700 yards, 7 rounds, any Military position. Target, regulation for 1886.

There will be Secretary's meeting of the Rifle Association at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's this day, Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5-30 p.m.

The following promotions are sanctioned in N Company from this date :—Cadets Jas Spencer and A Atkinson, to be Sergeants; Cadets G Mitchell and E Hanson, to be Corporals.

Volunteers intending to enter for the Volunteer Athletic Sports are requested to send in their entries with colours to be worn, together with their entrance fees to the Honorary Secretary, Volunteer club, on or before the 15th instant, after which date no entries will be received. The following are the dates and events :—

First day, Monday, the 18th January 1886—1, throwing the Hammer; 2, 100 yards flat Race; 3, Vaulting; 4, 120 yards Hurdle Race; 5, Tent pegging and Tilting at the Ring; 6, Cutting the Lemon; 7, half-mile flat Race; 8, Egg Race, 50 yards; 9, Heavy Marching Order flat Race, one mile; 10, Tug of war (twelve in each team) with heats to be decided on following days.

Second day, Tuesday, the 19th inst.—11, Putting the Shot; 12, quarter-mile flat Race; 13, 100 yards flat Race for Cadets; 14, High Jump; 15, V C Race; 16, Wide Jump; 17, 150 yards Handicap flat race; 18, Sword on horse-back *versus* Bayonet on foot; 19, Chatty Race, 50 yards and back; 20, half mile Steeplechase.

Third day, Thursday, the 21st inst.—21, Sack Race for Cadets, 60 yards; 22, half-mile flat Handicap; 23, three legged Race; 24, man on horse *versus* man on foot, 60 yards round a post and back; 25, Obstacle Race about half mile; 26, Donkey Race.

Entrance fee for all events, except those in which horses take part, 4 annas; events, in which horses take part, Rs. 1 each; Tug of war, each team, Rs. 5.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

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MR. C. G. Hind, District Engineer, Agra, writes : Mr. Lazarus, after testing my sight, supplied me with spectacles about a year ago, and it gives me much pleasure to say that I am very pleased with them. I have always found them comfortable, and my eyes were never distressed by reading for hours together.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BEDFORD—January 11, Henry S Bedford, Civil Engineer of Wudwan, aged 50.

COWPER—On X'mas Day, Hugh Cowper, 16th Bombay N. Infantry, third son of the late Capt Cowper, aged 28 years.

WATCHA—January 11, at Mazagon, opposite Framjee Patel Agiaree, Bai Putlibai, the wife of Mr Cursetjee Dorabjee Watcha and daughter of Mr. Edulijee Bomanjee Morris, aged 42. Deeply regretted. Funeral will take place to the Tower of Silence to-day at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WADSWORTH—January 4, at Kasauli, the wife of Conductor Wadsworth, Commissariat Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOX—ROBINSON—January 6, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev J H Taylor, James R D Fox, son of the late W D Fox, Esq, Private Secretary to H H the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, to Florence, daughter of the late William Robinson, Esq, of Great Stanmore, Middlesex.

GODBIER—TOD—December 16, at "Mayfield," Dollar, by the Rev Maxwell Hutchison, of Kirkmahoe, assisted by the Rev Maxwell Wright, of Dornoch, cousins of the bride, George Edward Godbier, Magistrate and J P (Burmah), to Jessie Moncrieff, second daughter of the late George Tod, Solicitor, Dunfermline.

KEANE—MORTIMER—January 7, at Saint Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Lafont, assisted by the Rev Father Henry, John James Keane, eldest son of Major J P Keane, to Isabella Mortimer, only daughter of G Mortimer, Assistant Engineer, Military Works, Dinapore.

PURVIS—BICKERS—December 28, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev J I B Cockin, Brigadier-General H M G Purvis, Royal Artillery, Commanding the Mooltan Brigade, to Daisy Nash, youngest daughter of Edward Bickers, Esq, Barrister-at-Law.

DEATH.

GAVAGHAN—January 8, at Arkonum, Bertha Matilda, the dearly beloved wife of L Gavaghan, Madras Railway, aged 21 years and 11 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"JUSTICIA" writes to us at great length complaining that "almost all the graduates" of Broach were omitted from the list of gentlemen invited to be present on the occasion of the presentation of an address to Lord Reay from the Municipality of that town.

"X." writes from Surat, criticising the constitution of the Prajahitvardshak Sabha of that town, and urging that a more representative character should be given to it, and that new and better blood should be infused into it. His letter is too long and too personal to be published.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1886.

" AVEC nos amis de l'Union Latine nous formons des voeux très sincères pour le maintien du Bland Bill." So Lord Reay declared the other night in the hearing of two representatives of the United States, in magnanimously proposing the health of the President who has strongly urged Congress no longer to maintain this same Bland Bill. The indications of the day by no means discourage the belief that Lord Reay's very sincere wishes in regard to the Bland Act may be realized. It is true that seven of the thirteen members of the Committee appointed to report upon the question are said to be in favour of the suspension of the silver coinage, but a minority of six in a Committee of thirteen may have very great influence, and since Mr. Bland, who ought to know, expresses confidence in it, there is at least a possibility of some measure short of the repeal of the Bland Act being recommended by the committee. When Mr. Bland refers to the heavy financial interests involved in the question he brings into view at least one of the elements which will be called into play in resolving it. Heavy financial interests are not likely to be jeopardised without those who have a part in them taking their own measures for safeguarding them. Filibustering, to name no other devices, might with effect be employed in a Chamber in which the supporters and the opponents of the existing Act were so nearly matched as they appear to be in the Committee of the House of Representatives. And never have the devices of Washington lobbyists and manipulators been watched with so keen an interest as proceedings of this nature would now be watched in India. " We have all formed," as Lord Reay says, " very sincere wishes for the maintenance of the Bland Bill," and we are, if the truth may be told, absolutely indifferent as to the means by which it is to be maintained or as to the bearing of its maintenance upon the interests of the United States.

MUCH has been said and written lately on the question of the appointment of a Government Inspector for the Indian Coal Mines. If the necessity for such supervision and control could be shown, then legislation would be an imperative obligation forced on those responsible for the due and proper administration of the country. Much, however, is to be said for an opinion which largely prevails that it would be premature to fetter a comparatively nascent industry with the restrictions attendant upon official mining supervision. Happily for India, coal mining in this country is exempt from many of the risks and dangers which too often defy science and skill elsewhere, and exact penalties sometimes too costly even for the mainspring of our civilisation, which the "stored up fuel of the world" is. There is, we know, a consensus of opinion that a great deal more can yet be done towards minimising factors inseparable from mining dangers. We have it on recent and good authority that though, with some exceptions, the British Mines Regulation Act worked well, still the number of accidents was " far too large." But whatever benefits might be due to the operation of the Act, it is recognized that the improvement is due to " a greater extent to the steady development of intelligence and humanity amongst all classes connected with the coal mines, from the coal owner himself to the lowest subordinate." It has lately been considered advisable to give the working classes fit representatives, from among their own class, in the Inspectorships of Mines. Theory had failed too often, and baffled science had to call practice to the rescue! But the experiment has not been entirely successful. It is complained that, excepting the few who obtained their nominations through the portals of competition, there are Inspectors now in England whose appointments have been made not entirely irrespective of favour, irrespective of their qualifications in mining; some without holding even a manager's certificate of competency, which itself is more often than otherwise held by those who have only been " educated in mining matters in a surveyor's office and never have held a responsible official position below ground!" It must be understood that the new Inspectors are not quite working miners taken direct from the coal face. They are men who, having already made their mark in the pit, have, by force of character and intelligence, risen above the level of their surroundings, are capable in every way of doing credit to the responsibilities of the office and position of an Inspector of Mines. In the face of departures in England from old established procedure in the matter of these appointments, we might well consider it premature to discuss the necessity for legislative action in connection with an Indian Inspectorship of Mines. The industry is only as yet in an embryo stage, and its first need is development, not restriction.

THE disturbances in lower Burma still continue, and the alarm is great. As a bear into whom some shikaree has put a bullet turns round and belabours her young, so the Magistracy of Rangoon, unable to stop dacoity outside that city, have proceeded against the people there, and the eligible bachelor is dealt with as a suspected person. No less than 308 persons were arrested, it is said, on one day, as suspected characters. A correspondent of a local paper writes that fully a thousand people being friends or, we suggest, sweethearts of the prisoners, and ready to furnish the requisite security for them, attended the Court, but as not a single case was heard, they had to return home. Last week, the writer goes on to say, a policeman called at a rice mill and asked if there were any bachelors there. The manager, thinking assistance was wanted at the police station, deputed six. Judge of his surprise next morning to hear that these six lads, who were all working at his mill, were arrested. Their names were not even known by the police. When the partners of the firm moved in the matter, these six lads, after being in jail some 36 hours, were released. The writer accuses the spies, who denounce people to the police, of levying black mail all round. These gentry, he says, are able in a time of scare like the present, to gratify their own personal likes and dislikes safely, and have only to name a man to get him arrested without evidence or without being allowed an opportunity of saying a word in his own defence. The *Rangoon Gazette* devotes a leader to this complaint, severely urging that people who are idle, although not criminal, should be arrested and bound over, because idleness begets a love of gambling, opium and drink, and these vicious habits ultimately lead to crime. So Spartan a doctrine would soon lead to something far worse, and would either induce attempts to upset the Government altogether or would injure personal liberty in a manner far more intolerable than the results of cards or whiskey. Some years ago, when a similar doctrine was started, the Judges ruled that the act of playing whist even for money points was not a criminal offence, even at Rangoon. We should like to know what the Recorder will lay down when the 308 suspected persons appeal to him. The fear of possible danger and ultimate consequences of heresy was in old times the excuse of the Spanish Inquisition. Valdes, the Grand Inquisitor, also worked with spies. Prescott tells us that the spies were everywhere abroad mingling with the suspected and insinuating themselves into their confidence. At last an order was given for the simultaneous arrest of all persons suspected of heresy throughout the kingdom. In Seville alone 800 were arrested on the first day. Even the Primate of Spain, the Archbishop of Toledo, was dragged from his Palace by the familiars of the Holy Office in the dead of night, and ruined for life by their dreadful procedure. In those places, however, there was no Recorder's Court nor Barrister Judges; and the other checks on police denunciations which the Codes supply were not in force as in Rangoon. There appears to be great alarm there. Armed pickets have protected the mills in the Poozoondoung and Kemendine wards; and now, instead of pickets, trains with armed men are to be run there twice or thrice a night. In the districts of Lower Burma, however, a determined movement has been made against notorious criminals, and the Judges and Magistrates have had to encounter something far more serious than gambling or drink. Mr. Weidemann, Magistrate of Shoaygyeen, has had two narrow escapes of his life. The station was terrified, and the residents spent a whole night in the P. W. D. Bungalow, to be safe against the robber bands. The Bombay Grenadiers are moving about after them. Dacoits have appeared at some of the railway stations and been killed or captured. Colonel Strover, Magistrate of Pegu, with 20 Madras sepoys, killed 18 dacoits. The Rangoon Volunteers, under Captain Drapes, Barrister-at-Law, have garrisoned the town of Pegu. At Ohnai Mr. Inspector Pockett was quietly breakfasting when 30 persons attacked the police station, of whom three were killed. These were the advance guard of a force of about 150, who fell into the hands of Colonel Street, the Sessions Judge, who was following them up and inflicted a severe defeat. Our Rangoon contemporary reports that altogether there are 1000 troops engaged in attending to the dacoits in the Pegu and Shoaygyeen Districts; and that in the Tounghoo and Shoaygyeen Jails there are at least 139 rebels, murderers and dacoits awaiting trial. The Sessions Judge is too busy to try them, and it is suggested that special Judges should be appointed. An additional Recorder has been appointed to Rangoon. The public have at last roused themselves against violent crime; and in the country, where the murderers and robbers are being shot down day after day, we hear nothing about the prosecutions for idleness and its concomitants of whist and pegs which the newspapers in Rangoon treat with a seriousness at which Bombay would laugh. Sir Frank Souter has for years managed this far greater city, and afforded to person and property a protection which even military aid does not afford in Burma. But he has done this without worrying the whist-playing public; and perhaps the secret of his success compared with Rangoon is that the police here are kept more strictly to their real duty of detecting and arresting real criminals, not merely vicious characters who are found in every society and left to the clergy rather than the police. The height of absurdity is reached when young gentlemen are arrested on the ground that they are bachelors. The frivolous will suspect that they were eligible young men, and that the arrest was instituted by some official with a large family of marriageable daughters.

THE company which has been formed in Bombay under the name of the Siam Forest Company will work a large concession of forest rights which have been granted to it by the King of Siam. The forests conceded to it are situated in the Valley of Moung Gnan, about thirty miles to the east of the town of Laikon, and they cover an area of over two thousand square miles, much of the teak contained in them being of unusually large dimensions. The country is intersected by rivers which run into the great Menam River—" Mother of Waters" as the Siamese name is—on which the capital, Bankok, stands, and which will be the great outlet for the trade. The manager, with a staff to work the timber, is now on his way to the forests, and work will be commenced immediately.

A FRENCH ARCHÆOLOGIST IN INDIA.

THE following is a translation of the second letter contributed to *Le Temps* by an eminent French archæologist now travelling in India :—

It is only necessary to travel a short time in India to learn that the provinces which compose it present differences at least as great as those which separate the European countries; we there find every [illegible], from the polar cold to the heat of the equator; we find the most varied races, from those with [illegible] as black as ebony to those whose colour cannot be distinguished from Europeans. They speak there more than [illegible] hundred different languages, and profess the most varied religious beliefs, from religions which recognise no divinity, and raise no altars to any god, not even to " the unknown god," to those whose Pantheon forms a perfect army.

The architecture presents a faithful reflection of all these differences, and there is really more variety in the Hindu style than there is in the European. The differences between the styles of certain provinces are as great as those which distinguish the Gothic from those styles which preceded or followed it. We talk with reason when we say that nothing is more clearly written than what is written in stone. The history of India is traced as clearly as possible upon its monuments. These last unfortunately are disappearing with regrettable rapidity. The pickaxe of the English is unmerciful and whenever any temple is found situated upon a road under construction, porticos, columns, statues, fall under the pick of the demolishers to go and help to consolidate some embankment, and the traveller who has painfully travelled far to visit a temple described by some archæologist finds, on arrival, the temple entirely demolished.

I had recently nearly made a long journey to Chandravati to visit a [illegible] several other remains. A [illegible] at the moment of departure made me aware that the temple had been recently reduced to fragments by an engineer, to pave a road!

The truly ferocious Vandalism of the English in regard to these monuments is something most striking. The few archæologists who interest themselves in ancient monuments have written numerous brochures urging their conservation, but it by no means appears that any serious results have been obtained. No doubt the time is past for a portion of the palace of the Great Moghuls at Delhi to be thrown down to construct soldiers' barracks and stables, and now-a-days a Governor who would propose, as Lord Bentinck once did, to sell by weight or measure, the materials from the demolition of a monument like the Taj Mahal, undoubtedly one of the wonders of the world, would have small chance of being listened to. But the protection of Government is only exercised upon a small number of monuments of the first rank. The others continue to be completely overlooked and at the mercy of the first engineer who comes and has need of stone to construct a road or bridge. Ahmedabad, for example, possesses a number of ancient mosques of which the minarets, in the Jaina style, are carved through their whole height like veritable gems. No architect, even in our Gothic cathedrals, has ever carried to such perfection the art of carving in stone, and I know of no mosque in Spain, Africa, or Syria which can rival these marvels. Unfortunately they are quite neglected; the walls are being cracked, plants disjoint the stones, and their ruin is near.

I remarked at Ahmedabad how very striking is the absence of English visitors to this town of such importance from an artistic point of view, and so easy of access. That a town of 150,000 inhabitants, possessed of monuments which ought to be ranked among the most beautiful in India, has not even a hotel to receive visitors, speaks more for the indifference of the English as to its monuments than aught that could be written on it.

This difference has naturally greatly shocked the few [illegible] who interest themselves in the monuments of India. " There are few things more humiliating for an Englishman," writes Mr. Fergusson in his *History of Architecture*, " than to compare the intelligent interest and liberality that the French display in archæological researches with the stupid indifference and parsimony of the English. If, in the investigation of Hindu antiquities, during the century that we have possessed the country, we had exercised a small portion of the energy and intelligence that the French displayed in Egypt during their short occupation, or even at Cambodia, we would have known long ago what our Empire contains."

We ought to do justice to the works of Burgess, Cunningham, and a few archæologists who have attempted to interest the English public in the monuments of India, but all recognize that their efforts have hitherto produced only very small results.

Photographs on a large scale alone ought to give an idea of the truly prodigious skill with which the old Indians knew how to work in stone. I have visited at Mount Abu—in a country inhabited to-day by half naked savages, the Bhils, having no other arms than the bow and arrow,—two Jaina temples of the twelfth century, in white marble, of which each column, and every stone is a veritable work of art. There is not at Westminster nor in any of our Gothic cathedrals any stone-work carved with such art. The human figures are unfortunately a little coarse, but the imperfection of form is lost in the *tout ensemble*, and the effect exceeds all that the most fastidious artist could wish or dream of. One of these two temples possesses a cupola sculptured with a richness which has perhaps never been exceeded. To transport to the summit of a mountain—most difficult of access—large blocks of marble and so to cover the most minute parts with carving, presents a work which leaves behind it all that legends attribute to Hercules.

We are too much confined in Europe by our absurd classical education, so that we thereby come to be convinced that nothing is beautiful except what comes from the Greeks or Romans, while it is almost impossible for us to understand that the Orientals were able to build monuments which excel those constructed by both Greeks and Romans. I have myself explained this point already in my *Histoire de la Civilisation des Arabes*, and if I again return to it, it is because now is the proper time for our architects to leave the narrow sphere in which they are confined, and finish by renouncing their copies of Græco-Roman construction, and take inspiration from other sources. Let them come either to Delhi, Lahore, or Agra, and they will understand this and then the forms of European classical architecture will perhaps undergo a [illegible] will, above all, understand what [illegible] be got from polychrome decoration [illegible] combination of stones of two colours [illegible] white—as in the great mosque at Delhi, producing even now very striking effects. When we come to the ornamental enamelled stucco work of Persian design, as at Lahore, the effect is marvellous.

I know of nothing in the world more ugly than a monument constructed entirely in white stone, and it must be the height of hereditary prejudice or stupidity that we have not yet seen in Europe an architect who can renounce it. I would specially remark that each of the large towns of India possesses an architectural style of its own. The architecture of [illegible]abad is by no means like that of Ajmir, [illegible] like that of Lahore. In this last town, Persian influence shews itself at every step. Mosques [illegible] are frequently covered with enamelled [illegible] which we find only very exceptionally [illegible] and which has only commenced to show [illegible] a general way at the towns neighbouring [illegible] at Amritsar.

Arabian influence shows itself equally at Lahore, but in a much smaller degree than the Persian. I met there, for the first time in India, with arabesques quite analogous to similar work at Cairo.

It is very easy to distinguish the primary elements from which the architecture called Mongul has been formed. But it is a rather technical work to be able to discover how it took root here. Leaving the question of the origin aside, I feel bound to state that I have not yet seen anything in Europe or Asia of so imposing an aspect as the palace of the Great Moguls, and the great mosque of Delhi. The fortress of red stone which surrounds the place has a most majestic aspect, and what the English have been pleased to leave standing with the place itself shows what must once have been the character of this monument.

The celebrated marble hall where we find the inscription, "If there is a paradise on earth, it is this," and which contained the diamond throne valued at several hundred millions by the goldsmith Tavernier, is worthy of its reputation. These Moguls, which we often represent as barbarians, knew how to find architects who would surely to-day have gained our *grands prix de Rome*. When we remember that the most beautiful portions of this, the most unique palace in the world, were thrown down to construct soldiers' barracks and stables which had to be raised a few hundred yards off, it should be quite evident that there is a vast distance between the artistic sentiments of certain Europeans and those of Orientals.

Doubtless the Europeans have vanquished the Moguls, and the brilliant [illegible] founded by the latter has vanished; but in the struggle for existence, due appreciation of the artistic has very little weight.

The art of construction, as well as of working wood and metals, shows a decadence in India ever since European influence has predominated, and seems to be almost entirely lost.

I have seen at Ahmedabad workmen, who for fifteen sous a day carve wood with a perfection that could not be surpassed by our most skilful Parisian workmen, and when a rich person wishes to construct a temple, his only difficulty is to find architects.

Round the sacred lake of Pushkar, near Ajmir, I visited numerous temples of which several, quite modern, are of excellent execution. Nothing is more interesting than this admirable little lake thus surrounded by temples. At daybreak Indians of both sexes, from the most distant parts of India, come up and make their ablutions in this sacred lake. A hundred yards off enormous alligators swim, frightened by the shouts of the natives, do not venture to approach, and are forced to contemplate the scene with their enormous jaws quivering with desire.

GUSTAVE LE BON.

AN ANGLER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time since the public of Bombay secured from the Bombay Corporation the right of fishing in the Municipal ponds and creeks which was previously farmed to fishermen on a small payment. I shall be glad to know why the public are now deprived of this amusement on holidays at the Worlee sluices?—Yours, &c.

[illegible] Woods, Jan. 10. PISCATORIS.

TELEGRAMS.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Honourable Peary Mohun Mookerjee reviewed the question of imposing a direct tax upon people, and felt no hesitation in saying that the principle of the present bill is just and sound, and those who are disposed to view it by the light of adverse criticism will bear in mind that it involves a measure of taxation which Government feel the greatest reluctance to impose, that it is the outcome, not of financial mismanagement, but of a policy forced upon Government by certain external events over which they had no control. He was free to confess that the Finance Member had failed to satisfy him that the high duty levied upon salt, before 1882, placed an insufficient supply of the article within the means of the people. He ventured to think that the reduction in the rate of duty has made no appreciable difference in the measure of consumption of the article by individuals ; and that we must look to the improved means of communication, and to the ever increasing population of the country for an explanation of the large increase in the aggregate consumption of salt. While declaring with no uncertain voice that the present measure is necessary to meet an exigency of the Empire, and that it is just and equitable in principle, he felt bound to entreat the Council not to look upon it as a perfect measure. The distinction it makes between public servants and servants of private firms and individuals, the liabilities it attaches to joint Hindu families, the provision it makes for the assessment of occupying owners of land and houses which already bear a heavy burden of Municipal tax or public cesses and the opening it leaves for inquisitional proceedings are defects which he hopes the Select Committee will be empowered to remove. The graver question is that of duration. The Finance Minister said one year was to be tided over ; at the same time he expressed apprehension, knowing what increased expenditure may be in store in respect of Burmah. The speaker had found from administration reports that British Burmah, after defraying her own expenses, had paid the Indian exchequer a surplus of more than a million a year. Supposing there was infinity of troubles on the Chinese frontier, he relied upon the Viceroy's wisdom to consider whether, in the true interests of the Indian rate-payer, Upper Burmah should not be separated from the Indian Government and made into a crown colony. With all its merits, the present measure will leave the incidence of direct taxation in a state of great inequality. The poorest cultivator of the soil will pay a cess of more than three per cent. on his profits, while a certain class of persons in the enjoyment of an income of more than Rs. 1,000 will pay no direct tax whatever to the Imperial exchequer. It is, besides, a question whether one of the permanent sources of revenue should be an income tax, which Sir Charles Trevelyan described as a potent but ineffectual fiscal machine that should be regarded as the great financial reserve of a country, and which Massey said should never be resorted to except under emergent circumstances.

With regard to the famine insurance scheme, he said that those who contend for existence separate. Famine insurance funds are far from being guilty of wilful error. Sir John Strachey expressly assured the public in 1877 that the proceeds of the new taxes then imposed will be expended for the purpose of providing an insurance against famines, and for no other purpose whatever. Lord Lytton accentuated this assurance by saying we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character, and the Secretary of State is reported to have said this year that Sir Auckland Colvin proposed in the budget to allot for the purpose of the famine relief fund 33,000 pounds. Under the head of Direct Famine Relief he proposed to take 287,000 pounds from the famine insurance fund for protective irrigation works, and after further remarks his lordship concluded by observing that it is perhaps more honest and straightforward to say that to all intents and purposes the famine insurance fund is swallowed up by the peculiar demands of the year. But after what the Finance Minister said, that since April 1878 1,500,000 pounds and more per annum has been spent for the purpose for which the fund was designed, it should silence all complaint and convince the public that no pledge has been broken and no trust betrayed in connection with the famine fund.

The Hon. Mr. Evans was of opinion that the income tax in India is not as powerful an instrument as in England, and that we cannot trust it to meet deficits which threaten constantly to occur from the fall in silver. It is impossible to get trades in India to make correct returns of profits. Centuries of oppression have fixed the idea that they should conceal their profits from Government. That comparatively small sum of money required can be raised by this means, but it will create the maximum irritation with the minimum of results. The great difficulty in introducing this tax is the great danger of oppression by agents open to bribes. The existence of the license-tax does not render easier the introduction of this more extended system. To attempt to make the income-tax yield its fullest results will be disastrous. In the speaker's opinion depreciation of silver is no benefit ; on the contrary, it threatens with a very widening chasm of deficit. The export duty on rice is indefensible and wrong and ought to be got rid of so bad a tax is it that raising of salt tax is not too great a price to pay for its abolition.

The Hon. Mandlik voted for the motion to send the bill to a Select Committee. He complimented the Finance Minister on the distinct advance made on this occasion by the entire exclusion of landed incomes ; but he thought there was an idea abroad that landed classes in India, who now contribute more than 21,876,000 pounds to the Imperial Treasury, are still proper subjects of further taxation. All considerations led the speaker to the conclusion that the present step of exclusion of incomes derived from sources other than agriculture is a decided advance in the right direction. How was 700,000 pounds to be raised ? The Finance Minister proposes to do this by means of an Act which is a combination of a license-tax on incomes up to Rs. 2,000 and an income-tax on those exceeding Rs. 2,000. The speaker took leave to say that salt, like grain, ought to be practically free, or, if that cannot be, that it ought at least to be taxed as lightly as possible.

DR. CURRIE'S CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 11.

Dr. Currie's case against the officers and passengers of the S. S. [illegible] was heard to-day, but failed, the charges against six out of seven of the accused being dismissed. No evidence was produced by Dr. Currie, who said that he could get evidence from Calcutta and Colombo. The charge against Mr. Trapp, a Madras passenger, was adjourned. The official solicitor applied for leave to prosecute Dr. Currie for perjury. The magistrate promised to consider the application.

THE *MADRAS MAIL* ON THE INCOME TAX.

The *Madras Mail* is angry with Sir Auckland Colvin for giving gratuitous offence to those who are to be taxed. His indulgence in sneers and banter were peculiarly unsuitable on such an occasion. Officials and non-officials alike should be liable to taxation, but in presence of the universal curtailment of Anglo-Indian salaries by the operation of exchange Government has unduly increased the difficulties of Anglo-Indian existence. Officials, being gagged by the regulations of their service, dare not [illegible] in Council, but they must feel that Government has taken an unfair advantage of their helplessness. The *Mail* replies to Sir Auckland Colvin's unworthy remarks about journalists, there being, it says, no class which earns its income more laboriously. The *Mail* defends the mercantile and professional classes against Sir Auckland Colvin's remarks, and then, referring to imputations, says it cannot allow that direct taxation is the necessary outcome of the financial policy of the last eight years ; that policy was a wrong policy, and its proper outcome should be an honest return to the policy that was just and consistent, rather than the adoption of an unjust and inconsistent policy. If India were a colony short work would be made of Manchester. The *Mail* argues that natives assisted indirectly when import duties were levied, but now they do not assist. Turning then to the Viceroy's eloquent speech, the *Mail* alludes to it as exceedingly sympathetic, courteous and lucid. The classes chosen for taxation should enter a respectful protest against the invidiousness of the new income tax. The policy is fundamentally wrong, and that wrong should be "nipped in the bud."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS AND THE BLAND ACT.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 10.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed a Coinage Committee, seven members of which are in favour of the suspension of silver coinage, while six are opposed to the measure. Mr. Bland has nevertheless expressed his confidence in the committee, and stated that he expects the Bill for the suspension of silver coinage will be defeated in the Senate. He likewise referred to the heavy financial interests involved in the question.

A resolution has been introduced for the payment in silver coin of ten million dollars of bonds to be called in on the 1st February.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that, with a view to the abolition of promotion by seniority, a Board composed of senior generals will be appointed to prepare a list of specially able Colonels for promotion to the rank of Major-General. The principle of selection will not be applied to regimental commands.

GREECE DISARMING.

ATHENS, JAN. 11.

The Greek Government has lately been granting furlough on a large scale to men of the Reserve, the ostensible reason of this being the Christmas holidays, but it is believed that the Government is indirectly demobilising its forces.

THE POWERS AND THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

SOFIA, JAN. 10.

The Great Powers have agreed to demand the simultaneous demobilisation of the forces of Servia, Bulgaria and Greece.

GENERAL ALIKHANOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 10.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has conferred the military order of Saint George upon General Alikhanoff.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

CAIRO, JAN. 10.

After conferring with Ahmed Mouktar Pasha and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff respecting the Turkish Special Commissioner's recommendation for increasing the Egyptian army to 16,000 men, the Khedive has announced that in view of the importance of the subject he will conduct the deliberations himself. Ahmed Mouktar Pasha has expressed the opinion that only an Egyptian army, which is composed exclusively of Mussalmans, can pacify the Soudan, and has telegraphed to the Sultan urging the necessity of sending Turkish troops.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 3-16
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	71¾
4½ ,,	,,	73½
3 ,,	Consols for account	99¾
3½ ,,	Sterling Loan	99½
4½ ,,	French Rentes	110
Bar Silver		46 7-16.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Jan. 10.

10 p.m.	72·1

MONDAY, Jan. 11.

6 a.m.	70·2
10 a.m.	76·7
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	81·9

THE Council of the Bombay Presidency Association resolved, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, to make representations to the Viceregal Legislative Council on various points connected with the proposed income-tax.

THE Minnesingers will give an extra concert, to which ladies will be admitted, at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on Wednesday the 20th instant. Particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Chief Justice, has appointed Mr. Henry Jeffrey Miles, an assistant in the Judicial department of the Secretariat, Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, in place of Mr. E. Vanderstraaten, appointed Registrar of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Miles's appointment was, we hear, made on the strong recommendation of a high Government official.

WE learn that Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee have contributed a sum of 10,000 francs towards the new college for orphans in Bordeaux. The same firm paid last year 5,000 francs towards a French hospital, and some years ago they contributed 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Boulogne.

THE Committee of the Byculla Club have arranged for the Club Ball to be given on February 25. There will be a Ladies' tiffin on March 6.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL has been pleased to confer the honour of Commander of the Order of the Conception on Senhor Sa Coutinho, the Chief Justice of Goa, and Senhor Jose Ignacio de Loyola, the editor of the *India Portugueza*.

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON will sail from Brindisi for India on about the 8th proximo, to assume the Madras command.

THE Indian Copyright Bill will not be laid before the Legislative Council during the present session.

THE Hon. Terence Blackwood, second son of his Excellency the Viceroy, has arrived at Calcutta.

THE Nawab of Malairkotla has promised the sum of Rs. 10,000 as a donation towards the cost of establishing the Punjab Chief's College. The sum now contributed by Punjab Chiefs amounts to Rs. 95,000.

AT the meeting of Council held yesterday Sir Auckland Colvin was to move that the Bill for imposing a tax on incomes derived from sources other than agriculture be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Ilbert, Hope, Quinton, Hunter, and Steel, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayn Mundlik, the Hon. Peari Mohan Mukerji and the Mover, with instructions to submit their report on the 22nd instant.

HADJEES, returning from Mecca to Batavia, have brought word that Dr. Snouck Hurugronje, a Netherlands scientist out exploring in Arabia, had already spent four months at Mecca, and was going about openly with the pasha and the ulemas or priests. The people there were astonished at his linguistic acquirements.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Standard* :—The Fortress of Gwalior and Cantonment of Morar having been ceded to the Maharaja Scindiah, it is to be hoped that some provision has been made to keep the burial grounds where many English soldiers and civilians have been interred in proper order. I feel sure that all who have buried relations or friends there, would be glad to hear that arrangements have been made for the preservation of the monuments and tombs. It is, perhaps, too much to expect that the Mahrattas would preserve and respect of their own free will the last remaining relics, in their midst, of the race whose absence they have so long desired.

COLONEL OSBORNE, in his political letter to the *Statesman*, says that at least one friend of India will take his seat in the next Parliament,—Mr. W. A. Hunter, Radical member for one of the divisions of Aberdeen. "He presided at the farewell breakfast to the Indian delegates, and is a man of great ability, warmly interested in the well-being of India. He has proved himself, on several occasions, a staunch and active friend of young Indians studying in London who have got themselves into pecuniary difficulties. From several conversations I have had with him, I know that he intends to devote a great deal of his time to Indian subjects and to discuss them from the standpoint of the largest Liberalism." In reference to the defeat of Mr. Slagg, Col. Osborne writes : "The Irish and the Catholic vote were the causes of his defeat at Manchester. He stood for a division of Manchester against his better judgment, and will not be sorry to be returned for some constituency where the commercial Jingo does not muster in such force as in the great Cottonopolis. There is probably no crime which the average Manchester man would not condone, if it opened up so much as the prospect of a 'new market.' And they are much put out and exceedingly annoyed if their representative considers questions of Imperial policy from any but the 'new market' point of view."

ALL is not going smoothly with the Kidderpore Dock scheme. There are hopelessly divergent opinions as to the necessity of the docks and as to the ability to bear the financial strain of the cost of their construction. The *Indian Daily News* writes :—The undisguisable fact is that in face of the conflicting professional opinions as to the stability of the scheme, and in face of the unsatisfactory financial position of the Trust—in face, moreover, of the fact that the trade of the port really does not require a dock for its accommodation, the Commissioners, in undertaking this dock scheme, are embarked upon a project which, for disregard of warnings and recklessness of consequences, can only be compared to the Port Canning and Bombay Back Bay ventures of the share mania time.

JOHN CHINAMAN, when he wants to enter the colony of Victoria, has to pay a poll-tax of £10, but he seems to be rather too sharp for the Victorians, as it is clear that the poll-tax is being evaded, and that the facilities which are presented for obtaining letters of naturalisation are being greatly abused. During the present year about 1,200 naturalisation papers have been obtained for Chinese, whereas in former years the number taken out did not exceed 500. The only explanation that occurs to the authorities of this extraordinary anxiety to obtain naturalisation papers is, that a large proportion of the letters are taken out in the names of dummies, and are sent to Hong Kong and other places for sale to Chinamen who desire to go to the colonies.

THE Propaganda has, according to a telegram from Rome, received appalling intelligence concerning the massacres of Christians that have taken place in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. In the Ecclesiastical Vicariate of Cochin China, which includes Hue, nine missionaries, seven native priests, sixty catechists, two hundred and seventy native nuns, and twenty-four thousand Christians had been massacred. Two hundred Christian villages had been completely destroyed, two hundred and twenty-five churches burnt down, and seventeen orphan homes, ten convents, four agricultural settlements, two seminaries, and two pharmacies annihilated. In the north of Cochin China nine native priests and seven thousand Christians had been massacred, and sixty Christian villages destroyed.

THE Ceylon Legislative Council does not seem to share the alarm felt by some of the citizens of Colombo regarding the unprotected state of that town and its harbour. They lately passed a very notable resolution. "In the opinion of this Council there is no such pressing necessity for undertaking the erection of the proposed fortifications of Colombo as would justify the Colonial Government in postponing on that account important civil works which will tax to the fullest extent the resources of the Colony for the next few years." On the other side of the question a merchant writes pointing out that, in the present undefended condition of the town and harbour, a single hostile cruiser could in a short time land a force, seize all the money in the Government treasury and banks, and retire again without any molestation.

IN March 1883 the question of the improvement of the staff employed in each province in India to supervise the village records was specially commended to the various local Governments and Administrations by the Government of India. The conditions recommended were the good character and respectability of the candidates, the qualification for their duties, adequate pay, promotion to higher appointments, and strict punishment for neglect of duty. Arrangements have now been made, in all the temporarily settled provinces, for the careful selection of candidates for such appointments with especial reference to their fitness for the duties to be performed by them and for their adequate remuneration. The question which has presented most difficulty has been that of facilitating the promotion of a certain number of deserving officials to higher posts, but this will no doubt be duly settled in time, as already it has received some consideration in Madras, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjab. The Governor-General in Council has once more expressed his desire that the importance of the subject should continue to be kept in view, and that, as the organization of the staff becomes more complete, further steps may be taken towards making the officials responsible for the supervision of the revenue records an integral part of the revenue establishment.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR THOMAS MUCH, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, has retired from the service on retired pay.

CAPTAIN E. G. LEWIS, Bengal Staff Corps Military Accounts Department, officiating as Commissariat Examiner, Bengal, has been granted furlough to Europe for 18 months, and will proceed on the return of Major C. F. Thomas from privilege leave.

SURGEON H. GREANY, M.D., has been placed in medical charge of the European Artillery Veteran Company, Palavaram.

CAPTAIN C. G. MANSEL, 4th Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, Captain W. Lambert, Squadron, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander, and Lieutenant L. S. H. Baker, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 4th Squadron Commander in addition to his own duties as Squadron Officer.

THE three companies of the 6th Bengal Infantry at Benares will be moved to Dinapore after the relief of the detachment at Chunar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. E. COX, General List, Wing Commander, 14th Madras Infantry, has been appointed officiating Military Secretary to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, Madras.

MAJOR T. HARRIS, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the Madras establishment *vice* Major W. S. Hore, who has resigned the appointment.

LIEUTENANT H. S. BELLI-BIVAR, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been appointed Acting Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. Gibs, C.B., 3 Commanding Hyderabad Force.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. S. MAGAN, Madras Staff Corps, has been granted furlough out of India for one year on Medical Certificate.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, Captain J. C. Allen, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, has been directed to proceed home and join the 1st Battalion into which promoted.

LIEUTENANT A. P. MURRAY, Gordon Highlanders, has withdrawn his application for appointment to the Madras Staff Corps.

THE A Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery will march by road from Delhi to Cawnpore and will then be railed to Dinapore.

COLONEL SARTORIUS, V.C., C.M.G., officiates as Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore division, until Colonel Wolseley's return. Major O'Gorman takes the duties of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master-General, in addition to his own.

THE Letters "P. S. C." after an officer's name (writes a Calcutta paper) have always been supposed to be a magic talisman, an open sesame to all good things, denoting, in fact, that the happy possessor is fit to do anything and go anywhere, having once passed through the mill of the Staff College. This idea has received a great blow lately, for the senior Major of a Cavalry Regiment with these magic letters attached to his name has been passed over for his Lieutenant-Colonelcy ! This rather bears out the idea, that Staff College officers are not always the best for Staff appointments, in fact are very much the reverse in some cases ; and yet it has been a grievance that any one—as regards the British services—who is not a Staff College man, should be given a Staff appointment in this country. It is well known that Staff College officers have not always been favourites, nor have been given all the good things, in India. The Staff College did not always turn out men who possessed tact and good temper, or who were at home in the saddle. This has been looked into, and every endeavour has, we understand, been made to ensure that only those shall be admitted who will almost of a certainty turn out well. It is to be hoped that those with "P. S. C." after their names when appointed to the Staff will be found as pleasant and efficient in office, as perfect in "tact," and as good on horseback as in military theory.

THE hired transport Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain Budd, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Kurrachee, with the following officers :—Captain R. Elliot, Lieutenants Thompson and Atkinson, and Surgeon Bull, of the 1st Bombay Lancers ; Lieutenant Maconchy, 4th M. N. I., 2 inspectors, one wife and child, 220 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, 35 public and 96 private followers, 219 horses and 8 bullocks.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

THE Troopship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Capt. Arthur Paget, arrived in harbour on the evening of the 10th instant, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 13th Dec. calling at Queenstown (15th Dec.), Malta 24th, Port Said 27th, and Suez 29th ; with 41 officers, 15 ladies, 8 children, 1,157 men, 27 women and 35 children. During the voyage one death of a soldier, Johnson, Royal Surrey Regt, occurred. The following is the list of the officers and their families :—Lt-Col and Mrs J F Hilton, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders ; Lt-Col Huton, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Surg-Major and Mrs W Venour and 3 children, M S ; Major H H A Cameron, 2nd Bedford Regt ; Major E Wardroper, 2nd Royal Sussex ; Major T Baker, 1st Suffolk ; Major and Mrs J Crocker, 2nd Royal Madras Fusiliers ; Surgeon J Prendergast, M S ; Capt and Mrs J R H Richards, 2nd West Surrey Regt ; Capt E W Cotter, R E ; Capt and Mrs E Blunt, R E ; Capt E G M Sharp, 1st Leinster Regt ; Capt and Mrs H J Archdale, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Capt and Mrs E MacMahon and 2 children, Madras Staff Corps ; Capt R E H Gwynne, 2nd Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Surgeon and Mrs H J Fletchir, M S ; Surgeon S Powell, M S ; Qr-Mr F Bradey, 1st Worcester Regt ; Qr-Mr G Roe, 1st Shropshire Regt ; Lt N D Barton, 1st Connaught Rangers ; Lt C V F Townshend, R M L S ; Lt H M Fullerton, 2nd West Surrey Regt ; Lt J O S Fayrer, Bengal Staff Corps ; Lt C W Wilkieson, 1st Cheshire Regt ; Lt and Mrs G N Going ; Lt C T F Murray, 2nd South Stafford Regt ; Lt A G M Tazer, 2nd N Fusiliers ; Lt G F Bartlelot, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Lt and Mrs J W Lawrence, 2nd Royal Warwickshire ; Lt C A Edwards, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; Lt H A Moore, 2nd S W Borderers ; Lt P C Atherly, 2nd Derby Regt ; Lt P S M Burlton, 2nd Derby Regt ; Lt R S Webber, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; t M B Robberts, 2nd Leinster Regt ; Lt N H C Dickinson, 1st Leinster Regt ; Lt J F Killy, 2nd S W Borderers ; Lt D Warren, 2nd S Surrey Regt ; Lt R M R Johnston, 1st King's Own Borderers ; Lt C Mitchell Innes, 1st Leinster Regt ; Revd J Daly, Roman C Priest ; wife of Capt J Wanderson, Bombay Staff Corps ; wife of Capt E Lloyd and 4 children, Bengal Staff Corps ; wife of Capt J G Adamson, 1st S York Regt ; wife of Capt J S Minter and child, R A ; wife of J S G Manerz and 2 children, S C ; daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Tempel, V C ; and Miss Tempel.

THE COTTON MARKET IN CHINA.

MR. P. EDULJEE's circular for the fortnight ending December 21 reports :—

A steady but limited business has been current throughout the fortnight. Settlements aggregate nearly 2,800 bales, in which almost all counts participate ; prices remaining with little alteration as those last given. Supplies during the interval have been meagre and business has been greatly checked by decreased stocks. We close with a quiet but steady market.

Nos. 6s and 8s—In limited demand at current high rates.

No. 10s—Continue steady at quotations ; good and medium in request ; common neglected.

No. 12s—Very little doing, and saleable only to a small extent at quotations.

No. 14s—Dull and nothing doing.

No. 16s—Remain in pretty the same position as last reported.

No. 18s—Very low rates have induced some business.

No. 20s—Have continued in moderate demand, and prices steady.

Nos. 22s and 24s—No stock or transaction.

The sales during the fortnight amounted to 2,715 bales ; arrivals 908 bales, and the estimated unsold stock 7,000 bales.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to record here the growth of Mahomedan education in this Presidency. It must be an epoch in the educational record and the University calendar. This, I believe, will be read with pleasure by all who take interest in the matter. As I have taken deep interest in this question for many years past, I know well there has never been such an influx of Mahomedan candidates for the University examination as this year.

There was but one for the medical examination who has been successful in obtaining the LM.and S. degree. Three apeared for the First B A, all of whom have been successful. In the previous examination there were thirten out of whom only one was lucky enough to pass. But in the Entrance or Matriculation Examination no less than 30 presented themselves, of whom about one-third have been successful. A few years back scarcely half a dozen Mahomedans appeared even for the Matriculation Examination. It is evident from the above that the Mahomedans in this part of the country have now begun to take interest in modern education, certain facilities being offered to them by Government. There is no doubt they will shift off the unfair charge of apathy at present attached to them in a few years' time if the authorities will be good enough to place at their disposal all the requirements they stand in need of. The present condition of affairs is very gratifying, if not quite satisfactory.

It is now incumbent upon our parental Government that it should recognise their merits and patronise them by giving them suitable appointments, according to their worth, in the various departments of the public service, till they attain the position which other sects occupy. This generous act will undoubtedly induce many Mussulmans to come forward and graduate, or at least make themselves fit to hold Government appointments.—Yours,

GHULAM MUHAMMAD MUNSHI.

THE NEW BATTERY AT COLABA POINT.

EARLY yesterday morning the authorities at the Gun-carriage Factory were busy removing two of the four 38 ton guns for the new battery at Colaba Point. The big guns, which were fixed on two trucks especially constructed for them in the Factory, were drawn out by an engine on to the main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway as far as Wodehouse Bridge and then slowly run on to the Sassoon Dock siding. At the level crossing about 90 yards of rail had been laid leading into the main road, Middle Colaba. The two "big babies," as they were familiarly called by Tommy Atkins, were then dragged on to the temporary lines by means of ropes, the engine having been previously detached. The task of removing the guns to the point is entrusted to Colonel Smart and the Royal Artillery men, and will take several days to perform. The mode of conveyance is by temporary lines of rail laid along the road and on them the guns are dragged. Progress is naturally very slow as, though great expedition is used, no little time is lost in taking up of the rails and sleepers, 60 yards at a time, over which the guns have been dragged, and in planting than again in front. Batches of 27 men of the I Western and I Scottish Divisions, under their officers, relieved one another in the tedious and laborious task. Sir Robert Phayre, Brigadier-General Heathcate, Major Bisset, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Lieutenant Jennings Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory, and other officers were present yesterday looking after the arrangements for the removal. There will be, with the addition of the four 38-ton guns, nine guns at the Battery at Colaba. The traffic on the Upper Colaba road will be somewhat blocked for a few days, as the whole road is nearly occupied by the lines of rail over which the guns are being dragged.

SWIFT'S INSECT POWDER rids all Domestic Animals of Fleas, &c., and clears all insect life out of Rooms, &c. Per tin, As. 10.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th :—H. M. S. Malabar, from Portsmouth and Nurjehan (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday :—Clan Randal (s), and Arago (s), from Mauritius ; Castlebank (s), Newport ; Joseph Arbib (s), and Loodiana (s), London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Clan Mackenzie (s), for Marseilles.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 2nd inst shows a decrease of Rs. 32,842 in receipts.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC SPORTS will take place on Thursday next, under the patronage of the governing body, on the Esplanade in front of the Gymkhana, commencing at half-past three.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Armenia, Sumatra, Lady Armstrong, Joseph Arbib, and Loodiana, and H. T. S. Nurjehan entered, and the s.s. Mount Lebanon and California left the dock on Sunday.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder at 5-45 p.m :—

Quadrille	La Mascotte	Metra.
Overture	Crown Diamonds	Auber.
Grand Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Les Sourires	Waldteufel.
Terzetto	Buondel Monte	Parini.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The following is the programme of the music to be played this evening :—

March	The Dewdrop	Bewley
Overture	Le Nozze di Figaro	Mozart
Scena	Giuramento	Sanelli
Valse	Heart of my Heart	Seydel
Fantasia	Gipsy Life	Le Thiere
	British Patrol	Asch

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Volunteers intending to enter for the above sports to be held on 18th, 19th, and 21st, are requested to send in their names and the colours intended to be worn, together with their entrance fees to the Honorary Secretary, Volunteer Club, on or before the 15th inst., after which date no entries will be received.

THOUGHT READING SEANCE.—Mr. Chas. Wagner announces a Thought Reading Seance at the Town Hall for Friday next. He will be assisted by Mr. Sam Benson, who will give a selection of humorous sketches and songs. Mr. Wagner will introduce for the first time in Bombay some second sight experiments which have been performed with great success in Englnnd.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Sion on view of the body of Namdoo Narayen, aged 4 years. About three weeks ago he sustained severe burns about his chest and face by his clothes having accidentally caught fire while he was warming himself before a fire. He died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Wittoba Chimajee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit suicide on the 1st instant, by cutting his throat with a knife. The accused pleaded guilty, saying he was tired of his life, was in embarrassed circumstances, and unable to maintain his children. He was sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

LOST PROPERTY.—Hurrychund Vittoba, residing at Kandywady, has reported to the Police that he dropped from his pocket five currency notes for Rs. 10 each somewhere about the Arthur Crawford Markets on Sunday last.—Appa Sudassew, residing at New Hanooman Lane, reported that on Sunday last he forgetfully left in a Tram Car four gold bangles of the value of Rs. 300, tied up in a handkerchief. Enquiries made by the Police at the Tramway Company's office, showed that no such property was found left behind in any of the Tram Cars.—Vittul Bhugwan, a Dhoby, reported that on the 7th instant his son, aged 2 years, dropped a gold wristlet valued Rs. 120.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—A correspondent writes :—The third annual prize distribution meeting of Haji Abdussattor's schools took place in the forenoon on Saturday last at the Khadak School. Among those present there were Maulawe Syid Abdul Fattah ; Mohamed Husain Hakim, barrister-at-law ; Mirza Husain Khan ; Abdulla Merali Dharamsi ; Maulawe Ubaidullah Sahib : Kazi Shaikh Mohamed Murghay ; Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Muhammad Munshi ; Maulawe Mohamed Siddik, and about two hundred others. A letter apologising for non-attendance was read from the Hon. Badruddin Tyebji. The headmaster, Mr. Hazratullah, read the report, which showed that the number on the rolls in both the schools was 250, of whom 90 are girls. During the year under report there was an increase of 23 boys, and a new teacher was appointed in addition to the four previously employed. During the examination last month 71 students obtained marks sufficient to secure prizes. The tuition in these schools is given free in Hindustani, Persian and Arabic, and the instruction is both religious and secular. Books are given gratis to poor children. Two boys recited chapters from the Koran ; and six students recited verses in Arabic and Persian. Maulawe Syed Abdul Fattah distributed the prizes to the successful students, and presented handsome shawls to the head teachers and Bengal turbans to the other masters. Thanks were offered by the founder of these institutions to those present, and the distribution of tea, nosegays and rose-water concluded the ceremony.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

BENIGNO JOSEPH DE SA *vs.* NARAYEN WALLJEE.

THIS suit was brought to recover Rs. 10,000 damages for injury to the plaintiff and his carriage by the negligent driving of the defendant's coachman. Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Wilkin and Dinshah, for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case is this. On the 4th January 1884, about 7-30 p.m., the plaintiff was driving in his phaeton with his wife and three nieces along the Queen's road towards Mathew's road at a very slow pace, and on the left hand side of the road. He had almost passed the level crossing at Chowpatty opposite Mr. Punthakee's bungalow, when the carriage of the defendant was furiously driven, notwithstanding the efforts of the railway police to stop it, against the plaintiff's carriage, whereby the pole and the left lamp of the plaintiff's carriage were broken, and the shaft of the defendant's carriage pierced the hood of the plaintiff's carriage and struck him violently on the chest and over the liver, and seriously injured him. The defendant and a companion were sitting in the defendant's carriage, but neither of them gave any assistance to the plaintiff, and the defendant ordered his coachman to drive on. The plaintiff's coachman, however, stopped the defendant's carriage ; and the defendant's coachman was eventually, on the 15th May 1884, sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the presidency magistrate, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for furious driving. In consequence of the injuries received by the plaintiff, he lay ill for many weeks in danger of his life, attended by Dr. De Souza, in consultation from time to time with Dr. Blanc. The plaintiff had not yet recovered from the effect of the injuries. He is unable to walk without a stick ; he cannot speak for any length of time without coughing, and is still in danger of the possibility of an abscess forming in the liver owing to the injuries received by that organ ; and in the event of an abscess so forming, the plaintiff will in all probability again be in danger of his life. He had already spent over Rs. 350 for medicines ; he had paid Rs. 382 to Dr. DeSouza for his services and Rs. 150 to Dr. Blanc, while the repairs to his carriage cost him Rs. 335. Prior to the injuries, the plaintiff was doing business as a general merchant, but subsequent thereto he was unable to attend to his business for six months, and he was now permanently disabled from walking without a stick. He claimed Rs. 3,000 for the loss occasioned to him by being unable to attend to his business, and Rs. 5,000 in respect of the bodily injuries he had received. In May 1884, he sent a letter to the defendant claiming Rs. 10,000 from him as damages, but he had not replied thereto.

The defendant, by his written statement, denied that the damages and loss caused to the plaintiff were caused by the negligence of the defendant's servant. The alleged injuries were occasioned in consequence of the horse which was being driven by the defendant's coachmen becoming accidentally frightened, and by reason thereof becoming unmanageable, and not by any default of the defendant's servant. The defendant denied that he ordered his servant to drive on, or that he did not give any assistance to the plaintiff. On the contrary he gave such assistance as, under the circumstances, could reasonably have been expected from him. The place where the collision took place was exceptionally dangerous ; and the plaintiff's coachman did not exercise such care and attention as he ought to have done in order to prevent the collision taking place, and thereby contributed to the injuries complained of. Those injuries were very considerably increased by the fact that the plaintiff was at the time in a bad state of health. The amount claimed by the plaintiff was exorbitant and excessive. His business, if any, was very small and had proved very unremunerative, and he had been and was a man of very small means. Defendant did not admit the sums alleged to have been paid by the plaintiff for medicine, medical services, and repairs to his carriage. In the event of the court holding in favour of the plaintiff, defendant had deposited in court Rs. 1,217, and also a sum of Rs. 50, which were sufficient to compensate the plaintiff for any personal injuries he may have sustained. In any event, the defendant submitted that this suit should have been brought in the Small Causes Court.

The hearing of the evidence was proceeded with.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A TEA PLANTER.

THE case of the Empress vs. R. J. Henry came before the Hon. Justice Cunningham and the Hon. Chunder Madhub Ghose at the Calcutta High Court, Criminal Appellate Jurisdiction, on Jan 7. It was a rule obtained by Government on a reference from the Sessions Judge of Cachar, calling upon Mr. Henry, who is Manager of the Indragram Tea Garden, in Cachar, to show cause why his conviction under section 323, of wilfully causing hurt to one Lala Mohotun, being set aside, he should not be committed to the Court of Sessions on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts of the case are as follows :—"Lala Mohotun had been a coolie on the defendant's garden and, on the expiration of his contract term, had left the latter's service, and went to live in a neighbouring village. His wife was also a coolie on the same garden, and had some two months of her engagement to run at the time her husband left. On the day his wife's contract expired, Lala Mohotun went to the garden to fetch her away. He slept at the garden the same night, and on the following morning went with his wife to the planter's bungalow to make over some hoeing implements in her charge. On their way they met the accused on horseback, and about to start on a journey. He dismounted, and, calling a *syce* to hold his horse, committed an assault on Lala Mohotun. He then remounted his horse and rode away, leaving orders to have the coolie turned out of the garden. Within an hour afterwards Lala Mohotun expired. An inquiry was held by the police on the following day, the 23rd, and the Civil Surgeon of Cachar made a *post-mortem* examination. As the result of the police examination, the accused was committed for trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The case came before the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. The witnesses for the prosecution were the brother and wife of the deceased, another coolie, and the accused's syce. The Government pleader of Cachar prosecuted, the accused being represented by a local pleader, who neither cross-examined the witnesses for the prosecution nor called any for the defence. No evidence was taken as to the nature of the injuries sustained by the accused, and the probable mode of their infliction, because the Civil Surgeon happened to be out of the district. The Deputy Commissioner intimated his intention to postpone the case for the Civil Surgeon's evidence, but the Government pleader urged that such a postponement was unnecessary, alleging that even with the Civil Surgeon's evidence, he would be able to prove nothing beyond very ordinary violence, and that the *post-mortem* report supplied all the information that was required. The accused's pleader concurred, and the Deputy Commissioner, bearing in mind a certain conversation he had with the Civil Surgeon, admitted the force of the argument. Accordingly, he proceeded to decide the case on the evidence before him, and, convicting the accused of violently causing hurt under section 323 of the Penal Code, inflicted a fine of Rs. 100. The Deputy Commissioner afterwards wrote that he had heard a statement which made him wonder at the accused not cross-examining the witnesses for the prosecution and calling witnesses for himself.

Mr. Douglas White, on behalf of the accused, argued against the rule being made absolute.

Their lordships made the following order :—The rule will be made absolute. On the accused surrendering himself, he will be admitted to bail to the satisfaction of the judge.

That some money should have been thrown away already is unfortunate ; but it would be wise of the Government of India to make up its mind to that sacrifice, and step in to prevent the throwing away of good money after bad. The loss of fifteen lakhs may be surmounted, and it is not all lost, because some of the work done—e.g., the tramway—will be useful ; but to proceed with the dock project will saddle the port with a burden that will cripple it effectually for many years to come, even if the prognostications of constructional failure, involving total loss of all the money sunk in the dock works, are not fulfilled. Even if the dock proved an engineering success, which is a point itself doubtful, we say it is not required, and will be an unnecessary and very expensive luxury which the port could well dispense with, at any rate for many years to come. As a matter of fact, we believe it is not likely to be required at all. We have had occasion to take the opinions of many ships' captains, and they concur in the view that not only is there no need for docks, but that they would be a positive disadvantage." When a leading paper writes in this strain the Port Trustees, we imagine, will find some difficulty in raising the loan of 30 lakhs required for the prosecution of the works.

UMPIRING AT CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

Now that the Northern and Southern Forces are operating against each other, and the fate of divisions, brigades, and regiments have to be settled by umpires, instead of by artillery and infantry fire, and by charges of cavalry, as in actual war, a couple of stories connected with umpiring at the previous Delhi camp of exercise are old enough, and good enough, to be revived once more. There was a grand charge of cavalry against cavalry ; the opposing forces were drawing perilously near to each other, when an umpire galloped excitedly up to the commander of one of them, shouting—"*We've* won, *we've* won." The impartial umpire's own regiment was on the winning side ; and hence the identification of himself with the victorious force, and the supposed annihilation of the other. The other story is connected with the infantry branch. A commanding officer, who had gone through much active service in the mutiny and on the Frontier, saw his opportunity for making a good and effective flanking movement. Leaving his regiment under cover, and taking a portion only of his men with him, he was cautiously moving them along, when up galloped a comparatively youthful umpire. Pointing to a battery of artillery which had opened fire some 3,000 yards off, he gave the peremptory order—"Put 400 of your men out of action at once, Sir." "It's the bloodiest action I ever have been in," replied the commanding officer. "What, Sir ?" exclaimed the umpire, glaring at the other, not knowing, perhaps, in what sense the adjective had been used. "What, Sir ?" "It's the bloodiest action I ever have been in," repeated the veteran commanding officer. "I have only 250 men with me, and you order me to put 400 of them out of action !" The umpire, on receiving the explanation, found that his presence was necessary at a distant part of the bloodless battle-field ; and putting spurs to his horse, disappeared in a cloud of dust.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

THE SIR WILLIAM YOUNG MATRIMONIAL SUIT.—At the Calcutta High Court on Thursday, before the Hon. Mr. Trevelyan, sitting in Chambers, Mr. Farr, on behalf of Sir William Young, Bart., Superintendent, Government Telegraph, Alipore, respondent in the divorce suit of Young *vs.* Young, applied for a month's time to file the answer, the twenty-one days' time allowed having expired on the 23rd of December. Mr. Farr said that the acts of alleged cruelty and adultery stated in the petition extend over three years, and the respondent, who had given all his spare time from his legitimate duties which required his attendance from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., and even on Sundays and after office hours, had not, owing to these circumstance, been able to collect all the materials. He had supplied Mr. Farr with over a hundred letters relating to the matter, but there were still a large number to be got, for which purpose he required a fortnight more to instruct counsel. There were also other grounds for the application which Mr. Farr would not mention in court, but wrote them on a slip of paper which was passed to His Lordship. Mr. Sowton, on behalf of petitioner, Isabella Young, opposed the application, urging that the effect of the delay would be to keep his client without any means of support. He also asked if his lordship could deal with the matter stated in the slip written by Mr. Farr in the present suit, as it might affect other parties and give rise to cross-suits. His lordship replied that the court had discretion to consider that, and in almost every case has exercised that discretion. His lordship eventually granted fourteen days' time for the answers to be filed by the respondent who was to pay the costs of the application.—*Indian Daily News.*

HOW THE RUSSIANS GOT MERV.

THE special correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Askarbad :—After the capture of Geok Tepé and the subjugation of Tekkés in 1881, the Russians had come to a natural stop. There were no immediate neighbours to quarrel with, no demarkation line to dispute about, and a vast sandy desert, claimed by nobody, intervened between them and the Merv Turcomans. Taught by the misfortunes and fate of the Tekkés the Mervians kept quiet within their proper bounds. But the Governor of the Transcaspian Province and his staff wanted an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and thought of Merv as an agreeable present for the Emperor.

In the autumn of 1883 a robbery was committed in the vicinity of Askabad. It was asserted that it was done by the Mervians, who must consequently be chastised for their misdeeds. About the latter end of 1883 a body of six hundred picked horsemen was got ready, and Colonel Alikhanoff was entrusted with an expedition against Merv. But there was a great difficulty to be overcome before the expeditionary corps could reach the town. The desert between Askabad and the Merv district is without water, and the few wells dug on the way do not yield sufficient for a large body of troops. But Alikhanoff, one of the most energetic of men, was not to be deterred by any obstacle. He cared little, too, for international rights. Without much ado he marched through the Persian territory, and arrived unexpectedly at one of the openings in the ruined walls of Merv. The Mervians, not expecting anything, were dispersed for grazing purposes all over the district. There remained in the town only five of the principal chiefs with a few atendants. The Russian commander, versed in Oriental tactics, and relying on the credulity of two among the five chiefs, sent in word that three of them were accused as accomplices in a robbery committed on Russian territory, and that the Transcaspian Governor desired them

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to come to Askabad and justify themselves. As for the other two, they would receive presents for their good conduct. The three chiefs protested and swore they knew nothing of the alleged robbery. The Russian commander's answer was categorical. "If you did not commit the robbery in person," said he, "your sons, your brothers, or your tribesmen did. You must come and answer for them. If you obey the Governor's invitation, I will intercede for you and try to get presents and a robe of honour for you, but if you do not instantly comply with his wishes, I will put fire to your houses and burn them to the ground." The three chiefs, abandoned by the other two, already won to Russia's cause, and seeing their inability to apprise their tribesmen and gather them for an effectual resistance, surrendered to the Russian commander, who sent them under escort to Askabad. The other two chiefs also accompanied them in the hope of getting the promised rewards.

When the news of the Russian arrival spread around, many of the secondary chiefs and heads of families hastened to Merv. As they came in, in small separate bodies, Alikhanoff, in order to complete his work as smoothly and with as little trouble as possible, gave small presents to some, made promises to others; and under different pretexts sent to Askabad as many of them as he could reach. The Mervian chiefs, on their arrival at Askabad, were informed that they must recognise Russia's suzerainty, that their offences would then be pardoned, and that they would be rewarded with presents and robes of honour; otherwise they would be kept captives. Having no alternative, these chiefs, after much hesitation, accepted the Russian proposals, the only condition which they added on their own side being that they should have Alikhanoff for permanent Governor. It was then given out by the Russians that the Mervians had of their own accord asked for Russia's protection, and had entered willingly under her rule. Merv, acquired so easily and with so little trouble and expense, is in many senses more important than the vast Tekké territory, for which so much Russian blood and so many millions of roubles have been spent. When the Russo-Afghan frontier question arose, General Komaroff fixed his headquartes there, with the grater part of the Transcaspian forces. Since that time the Russians have liberally spent and spared nothing to render it a habitable and even an agreeable place to live in. A new fort adjacent to the old delapidated Turcoman fortress and many houses, mostly in European style, have been erected for the accommodation of the military and civil officers. Attracted by large and easy profits, which are always obtainable whenever a Russian army is stationed in a small town, especially in a place like Merv, where a year or two ago nothing except bread, milk, and fruit could be procured, a great number of people fron Russia proper, but chiefly from Caucasia thronged there. Many private buildings, and shops containing all kinds of commodities necessary for daily use, suddenly arose all along the river side as though by magic.

In a very short time Merv was so much changed that it could hardly be recognised as the place where previously nothing had been seen but mud-walled and straw-roofed hovels. The valley, although not very extensive in area, is one of the most fertile of Central Asia. If properly cultivated it will produce sufficient for the supply of a populous town with any number of troops. Its fruit was in ancient times reckoned among the best in Asia. Even in the present day the melon, which grows in great abundance on the banks of the Murghab reaches an extraordinary size, and is the sweetest to be met with in Eastern Persia. The Russians have conceived the idea of manufacturing sugar from it, and for that purpose intend to establish factories. Merv, being on the direct route between Bokhara, Persia, and Afghanistan, and under a strong Government, will not be long before it becomes one of the largest and most flourishing cities of Central Asia. If Herat be considered the key of India, may not Merv be regarded as that of Afghanistan?

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

IN order to give effect to the recommendations of Mr. Goschen's Select Committee for improving the financial control of the Admiralty, an entire re-arrangement has been effected in the position and duties of the Accountant-General's department

Foremost among the proposed changes is the altered position of the Accountant-General himself, on whom certain enlarged powers have been conferred. He will in future act as the assistant to the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, who has been hitherto, and will continue to be the officer primarily responsible to the First Lord for the financial arrangements and financial control of the department. The object of this change is to furnish the one thing that has been lacking to render this control efficient—that is, the knowledge and experience together with a continuity of action which are only to be looked for from a permanent official.

The improvements in the position of the Accountant-General which are guaranteed by his more direct and intimate association with the Financial Secretary will remove the difficulties caused in former times by the friction produced in the endeavour made by some previous occupants of this office to exercise a substantial control over the financial order of the estimates, liabilities, and expenditure of other departments. It would have been dangerous to weaken he responsibility of the First Lord and Parliamentary Secretary by the appointments of a Financial Lord and the course would indeed have been unnecessary as the advantages to be derived from it are sufficiently secured, and with much less disturbance of existing arrangements, by placing the Accountant-General in his proper position as permanent financial assistant to the Financial Secretary. The department of the Accountant-General will in future be divided into three sections, presided over by a Deputy and two Assistant Accountants-General. The stall in each section is to be so distributed and in same measure, reduced as to provide that each of the higher division clerks retained shall have distinct responsibility for a portion of the duties and the intention of previous re-organizations to get rid of divided responsibility shall be still further carried out. The work which the department will have to perform will embrace a complete record of the liabilities of all the departments under the Admiralty and the preparation of more perfect statistical information to enable the Board to deal generally and in a more comprehensive manner with the financial questions before them. Another and by far the most important function to be exercised by the Accountant-General in the future will be the criticism from a financial point of view of all the estimates and expenditure of the departments and of the dockyards, and of the proposals of all kinds affecting the *personnel* or *matériel* of the Navy. He is to be regarded as the officer to be consulted on all matters involving an expenditure of naval funds. This will necessitate a much more direct financial supervision of the dockyards than any which the Accountant-General can at present exercise, and it is accordingly the intention to revive the post of Inspector of Yard Accounts, whose duty it will be, personally or by his assistant, to inspect the preparation of dockyard accounts, to report to the Accountant-General the progress of dockyard work and expenditure from his own observation, and to be the recognized medium of communication between the Accountant-General and the local examiners of accounts, whom it is proposed to appoint for the purpose of carrying out an exhaustive and independent local audit at the dockyards. The arrangements here sketched out will, it is believed, enable the Accountant-General, as a high permanent official specially charged with finance, to exercise an effective control over the expenditure and liabilities of the other departments, and to keep perfectly in touch with all financial operations at the dockyards.

They will at the same time in no way impair the direct responsibility to Parliament and the country of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and under him of the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary.

AN OLD MAN'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

A SINGULAR action for breach of promise to marry was recently tried in Dublin. The plaintiff, Miss Theresa Atkins, daughter of a county Wexford farmer, sought to recover £1,000 damages from Dr. Metge, a district dispensary doctor. From the counsel's opening statement, it appeared that the defendant attended the plaintiff's father professionally, and a week afterwards became engaged to the plaintiff. The promise was subsequently broken and the plaintiff suffered in health, being in consequence laid up with an attack of fever.—The defendant pleaded that the contract was mutually rescinded; but this was denied.—The plaintiff, a lady about 35 years of age, was examined. She said that when the defendant visited her father he complained to her of being lonely. He was a widower with sons. He asked her to marry him, but she told him she would not listen to the proposal while her father lay ill. Afterwards she spoke to her father, who thought the defendant too old. She, however, wished it, and her father then consented. The defendant said he was worth £700 besides his professional income. After the engagement, the defendant insured his life for £100, and showed witness a house he proposed to take for them. He subsequently broke off the engagement.—In cross-examination, the plaintiff said the defendant was an old gentleman 66 years of age. Her father urged her to bring this action, or she would not have done so.—The Rev. Mr. Conroy, parish priest, said the defendant told him he was going to marry Miss Atkins, but subsequently he said his means were not sufficient.—Counsel for the defendant maintained that very small damages would compensate the plaintiff.—The defendant was put in the witness box, and in cross-examination said he thought he must be an old fool to act as he did.—The jury found for the plaintiff, damages £100.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam‖
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallei
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Bajwa
Wasud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Brehavi
Nariad [bad
Mehmooda-
Baraiee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Liliapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Seram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. Do. City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakharia
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
Sanashra
Songad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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Rampart Row, W.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives money on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be learned on application.

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HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

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PIANOS	With complete Iron Frames, no other kind kept in stock.
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PIANOS	Rupees 25 monthly for 20 months secures a first-class instrument.
PIANOS	Rs. 400 cash, secures a Pianette of excellent tone and finish with complete Iron Frame, Zinc lined-packing case included.
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Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
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The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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